Chicago Tribune.

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Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, JANUARY 15, 1866.

THE NEWS.

Gold closed on Saturday at 136¼.

The 138th Illinois Volunteers have left Fortress Monroe for home.

The Algonquin and Winooski will be ready [illegible], it is expected, on the 7th inst.

The reported flight of Juarez to San Antonio, Texas, is contradicted by the *Herald* of that [illegible].

The amount of national currency issued last week was [illegible]. The total amount in circulation is [illegible].

Lieutenant Swann, nephew of Gov. Swann of Maryland, committed suicide on board the frigate [illegible], on Saturday.

Wm. Mackay, cashier of the sub-treasury at San Francisco is a defaulter to the amount of [illegible].

Unsuccessful efforts have been made to have Gen. [illegible] restored to his rank in the regular army.

Gov. Curtin's health has been much improved by his visit to Cuba, and he contemplates a speedy return.

The list of awards to the captors of the assassination conspirators will be submitted on Monday to the Secretary of War for approval.

Gov. Marshall, of Minnesota, has appointed [illegible], Esq., of Stillwater, his private secretary.

Mrs. Douglas, widow of Senator Douglas, is to be married on the 25th inst. to Gen. Williams, A. A. G., U. S. A.

Florida Legislature has elected Ackerson Call and Ex-Gov. Marvin United States Senators. Two rebel Generals were their opponents.

A heavy robbery was committed on Friday at Greenfield, Hancock Co., Indiana. Some burglars broke into the County Treasurer's office, and stole [illegible] thousand dollars.

The reply of our "protection" correspondent to F. A. Eastman's letter in behalf of free trade, is unavoidably crowded out of this issue; it will appear in Tuesday's TRIBUNE.

Sheridan has sent his old enemy, Early, [illegible] again. Referring to Early's recent letter [illegible] shows that he captured more prisoners than Early reports his whole force to have been.

Hon. James Harlan has been elected United States Senator for the long term, and Governor Kirkwood for the short term, by the Iowa Legislature.

Two thousand post offices have been reopened in the South. In three hundred of them there have been appointed postmistresses, no men being found loyal enough to take the oath of allegiance.

The Fenian Head Centre, Stephens, has written a letter to O'Mahoney, of New York, [illegible] his conduct during the present imbroglio. The letter is pronounced a forgery by some of the New York Fenians.

The Union School House, at Titusville, in the Pennsylvania oil region, was destroyed by fire on the 10th inst. Loss ten to twelve thousand dollars. The fire commenced at about 9½ o'clock in the morning. The scholars were all in, but effected their escape, with their books, etc.

The President was waited upon Saturday by a committee of ladies of the National Colored [illegible] Association, who urged that he should not grant the application of a land owner at Georgetown, D. C., a portion of whose land is occupied by buildings for helpless colored people.

Quite a number of the officers of the army who have been assigned to the Freedmen's Bureau in the South, are resigning, because, they say, they cannot stay with our reconstructed Southern brethren unless they have troops to back them.

It will deeply pain the many friends of Gov. Morton, of Indiana, to learn that a letter has been received from him, written just as he arrived at Queenstown, in which he writes that his voyage was a positive injury. He says: "I have eaten but one meal since I went aboard the steamer, and that was the evening I left. My limbs are very weak, much weaker than when I started."

Col. J. W. Shaffer, of Freeport, in this State, who has been travelling through Mississippi, Louisiana and Alabama for the past two months, gives a [illegible] picture of the progress of reconstruction in that part of the Union. His statement in our Washington despatch will be read with interest.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* announces itself the head of all its fellows in local circulation (on which is based the Post Office list), and by way of supplement gives these figures of advertising receipts during the three months ending December 31, 1865: *Commercial*, $43,[illegible]; *Gazette*, [illegible]; *Times*, $17,341; *Enquirer*, $15,[illegible]; [illegible], $10,741; *Volksfreund*, $7,452.

The distillery in the lower part of the city of Keokuk was discovered to be on fire about one o'clock last Thursday morning, and in spite of all efforts to save it, the building with most of the contents was destroyed. The loss sustained by [illegible] & Butler, proprietors of the establishment, is estimated at $10,000.

The Muscatine *Journal* says the aggregate shipments from that place, during 1865, were:—Wheat, 204,910; Corn, 79,302; Oats, 225,060; Rye, [illegible]; Barley, 11,312. The *Journal* says further, that it is estimated three-fourths of the shipments, and probably more, have been made by river to St. Louis. Railroad tariffs of course largely decided the market.

There was another move of the ice in the Mississippi at St. Louis on Saturday, by which the following steamers were sunk: Nebraska, Belle Memphis, Calypso, New Admiral, Empire City, [illegible], Mollie McPike, Argonaut and City of Pekin. In addition to these, two ferry boats, two barges, and a canal boat were sunk. Several persons are rumored to have been drowned.

Charles Carrington, the youthful murderer hung at Buffalo, on Friday the 5th, was buried in Mount Hope Cemetery, Rochester, and the press of that city were largely visited with indignant correspondents, outraged that hallowed ground should thus be desecrated. The *Democrat* dismisses the whole local question with this final answer: "Mrs. Carrington owns a lot in the cemetery, and we do not believe that the Superintendent or Commissioners of Mount Hope had any legal right to refuse her the privilege of burying her son's remains upon it. Our merciful laws do not follow a criminal beyond the grave; nor do they impose disability upon his relatives. In our judgment Mrs. Carrington had a right to bury her son at Mount Hope, and we can see no impropriety in her doing so."

The election of James M. Scovell, of Camden, to be President of the New Jersey Senate, secured to that body a most accomplished presiding officer, and was an honor justly rendered to a thoroughly radical Republican. Mr. Scovell has [illegible] himself ill-treated both in Gubernatorial and Congressional aspirations, and a correspondent says: "There was much excitement among [illegible] on account of the refusal of Mr. Scovell to [illegible] in the Republican caucus. Without him there was a tie, and his vote was necessary to secure the offices for the Republicans. Both parties [illegible] committees to him, but he declared his independence. The Republicans finally gave him the position of President, although he had agreed upon [illegible] Buckley, of Passaic, for the post."

The Louisville *Journal* says it is but justice to state that the frauds now undergoing examination, and alleged to have taken place in the Quartermaster's Department of that city, are not in any way connected with the Quartermaster's Department of the Depot at Louisville, which for the past [illegible] months has been in charge of Colonel [illegible] F. Clark, Chief Quartermaster's Depot, whose ability and integrity has never been questioned. Captains James R. Delvecchio, John T. [illegible], D. O. DeWolf, and A. M. Tucker, Assistant Quartermasters, and G. A. Hull, M. S. K., have all been on duty at the Louisville Depot during the past year, by order of Brevet Major General Robert [illegible], Chief Quartermaster, and have performed their several duties in such a manner as to be creditable to themselves and an honor to the Department which they represent.

Cleveland is determined to reform its sewerage. The city engineer, John Whitelaw, has [illegible] an elaborate plan, involving an expenditure of over $70,000, which the *Leader* states as follows: All the drain of the city south and west of [illegible] finds its way into the river through sewers at the foot of Eagle, Huron, Seneca, Champlain, [illegible], Superior and St. Clair streets. As a necessary consequence, the river is filled with an amount of filth which its current cannot sweep out into the lake. Navigation is impeded, and the [illegible] have been obliged hitherto to make annual appropriations of $10,000 and upward for the dredging of the Cuyahoga. The plan devised by engineer Whitelaw embraces the construction of large basins at the foot of the above named streets, to receive the drainage from those streets, and the building of a main sewer which shall wind like a [illegible] anaconda from its outlet into the lake, under the [illegible] passenger depot. The *Leader* says there is no doubt the plan will be adopted.

[illegible] Wednesday, when the United States [illegible] at New York was about to put upon trial [illegible] James Roberts, the counterfeit engraver, [illegible] was received that he had the night previous [illegible] walked out of jail with his bundle, [illegible] at he was by that time far on his way to [illegible]. The arrest of this man, says the *Commercial Advertiser*, cost the Government a vast amount of labor, and considerable expense; the proofs against him were so clear that he consented to plead guilty to a [illegible] degree of forgery, upon being brought before the court; and the extent of his counterfeit operations was enormous—it being understood that he had produced hundreds of thousands of dollars of counterfeit money during his career of over four years in this country. In the absence of any explanation of the manner of his escape, we [illegible] he had accomplices who not only [illegible] but actively aided him. A "very pretty woman" visited him, "who was allowed every privilege, by the keeper," we are told. That is all the explanation that is required. The "pretty woman" [illegible] pulled the wool over the eyes of the [illegible] jailer, and a course of files, saws, skeleton keys, &c., effected the rest. This escape, so closely following that of seven other prisoners from [illegible] jail, looks bad—so bad, indeed, that there is [illegible] evidence of collusion about it.

The best possible evidence that the Massachusetts "constabulary" is unpopular, is furnished [illegible] of the Boston papers that Col. [illegible] King, Lord High Constable of the Commonwealth, is about to resign. This man, after [illegible] been dismissed from the army, was appointed by Gov. Andrew to assume a new State office, in [illegible] unpopular, and has administered the same with [illegible] the only cry from Berkshire to Barnstable is to abolish the thing altogether. The High Constable of the Commonwealth, with local Deputies, was created by a law of the Legislature, a year ago, to [illegible] the [illegible] of the people. It was the last flicker of the [illegible] legal [illegible] which created a "Maine [illegible]" and which struggled to make that [illegible] an element in party politics. The [illegible] law was upon its death bed, put there by [illegible] of a [illegible] under the Internal Revenue [illegible]. The [illegible] invention was [illegible] designed to make the dead traffic still [illegible]; and because the law must for its purposes [illegible] in the towns, suspicioned were [illegible] to sell on Sunday, no barbers to shave after [illegible] on that day, or boot-blacks to ply their [illegible] after [illegible]. Gov. Andrew at once [illegible] the ill instrument to make the law hateful, and the promise was made some weeks since that, a promise in his case was needed, that [illegible] would not desire to continue the [illegible] in work.

The Naval Trial.

[illegible], Jan. 13.—The Winooski is waiting [illegible] the Algonquin, to get ready for [illegible]. They will commence on Monday [illegible] will be followed by another of the same [illegible]. It is thought that the Algonquin will [illegible] about the 20th inst.

THE SITUATION IN THE SOUTH.

What Col. J. W. Shaffer Reports.

ARMY OFFICERS IN THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU RESIGNING.

They Do Not Like to Stop in the South.

MRS. DOUGLAS TO BE MARRIED TO GEN. WILLIAMS.

LATEST FROM GOVERNOR MORTON.

His Voyage an Injury to Him.

THE IOWA SENATORSHIP.

Hon. James Harlan and Gov. Kirkwood Elected.

HEAVY ROBBERY IN INDIANA.

UNION SENATORS FROM FLORIDA.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Colonel J. W. Shaffer's Tour Through Mississippi, Louisiana and Alabama—What he Says about the Situation—North Carolina—Proposal for a Funeral—Kalloch—Officers in the Freedmen's Department Resigning—Cotton in Alabama—Arrival of a Southern Congressman—Benefit to Stonewall Jackson's Widow—Footprints of a Scoundrel—Marriage of Mrs. Douglas.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.

Col. Shaffer, formerly Gen. Butler's Chief-of-Staff, who has just returned from a two months' tour through Mississippi, Louisiana and Alabama, gives anything but a flattering account of the condition of affairs there. He says that nearly all of the Northern men who went down South to settle since the conclusion of the war, are preparing to return to the North again, in consequence of the hostility of the Southern people toward them. Many of these settlers have purchased or leased plantations, and expended thousands of dollars in preparing them for cotton raising, but so violent is the persecution they meet with at the hands of the reconstructed rebels, that they prefer to leave everything behind them to remaining in that country. In this connection, Col. Shaffer mentions the case of the Northern man who for three years past has been engaged in cotton-growing in Louisiana, who had three plantations and employed 2,800 negroes at good wages. On the 1st of January he called his hands together, and informed them that he could not renew his contracts with them, that if he attempted to put in another crop he would not be allowed to gather it; and that if he remained his life was in peril. This gentleman had expended over half a million dollars in permanent improvements on his plantations, all of which he had of course to leave behind. The feeling of hostility toward the Yankees, Col. Shaffer says, is not confined to the sparsely populated districts of the South, but extends to the cities and towns where U. S. troops are stationed.

The majority of the Northern merchants in New Orleans and Mobile, who went there after the capture of those places and opened stores, are making preparations to leave as soon as they can after the withdrawal of the troops, and Col. S. predicts that four-fifths of the Northern men now in the South will be out of it before the first of May.

Nearly all the laws passed by the reconstructed Legislatures of the Gulf States are framed with the purpose of excluding Northern emigration to the South, and keeping the negro in a condition worse, if anything, than slavery. In Mississippi, the Legislature has just passed an act preventing the negroes from hiring out to anybody but their former masters, and imposing a fine on the person hiring them of five dollars a day for every day they so employ them. The effect of this is to strip the plantations of Northern men of their labor. The black code and vagrant law have been made twice as stringent as they formerly were, and a negro thrown out of work by the law prohibiting his employment, except by his late owner, becomes in the eye of the law a vagrant, and as such is bound out for a term of years to anybody who wants him. The courts—both State and Federal—are managed in the interests of the rebels, and it is impossible for a Northern man, even in the most trifling suits, to have justice shown him. The juries are composed of rebels, the lawyers are rebels, and the whole affair a mere mockery. It is with great difficulty, Col. Shaffer says, that a Yankee can secure the services of a lawyer to defend or prosecute a suit in any of the Southern courts, so intense is the hatred of everything Northern. In many places officers, wearing the uniform of our army, are refused accommodation at the hotels, and so frequent are the annoyances and insults to which they are subjected, that very few who are compelled to travel on duty in the South wear their uniforms any more, in consequence of this state of affairs. Col. Shaffer says that the cotton crop for the coming season will fall far below the estimated amount.

Information concerning the state of affairs in North Carolina has also been received in this city. The Union sentiment scarcely manifests itself, while the bitterness of the people against Northerners and the Government is rapidly increasing. Those best acquainted with the feelings of these people are most earnest in their opposition to the present admission of Southern members. They all agree that there can be no safety either in admitting these members or in withdrawing the troops. Nearly all the business men from the North have left Raleigh, the citizens refusing to trade with them.

Mr. Brooks, Richmond correspondent of the New York *Times*, who was recently assaulted in Richmond by R. Rives Pollard, of the *Examiner*, has been instructed by the Washington correspondent of the *Times* to provide himself with fire arms—to draw upon him if necessary for the expenses of Pollard's funeral.

I. S. Kalloch, Esq., of Ottawa, Kansas, is here, endeavoring to secure Government assistance for the St. Louis & Santa Fe Railroad, of which he is President. He considers his prospects for success flattering.

Since the withdrawal of troops from the South, a great many volunteer officers holding positions there under the Freedmen's Bureau have sent in their resignations to the War Department. They can't stay there without they have troops at their backs.

A private letter from Mobile says there are ninety thousand bales of cotton still in the hands of planters in the interior of Alabama, waiting to come to market. The owners, anticipating a short crop this year, are holding for a rise in the market.

C. C. Langdon, one of the members elect to Congress for Alabama, is among the latest arrivals from the South. Langdon is an uncompromising rebel, and will hang before taking the test oath. He accounts for his presence in Washington by saying he has good reasons for believing that Southern delegations will soon be admitted to Congress.

The congregation worshipping in the hall of the House to-day gave way to the semi-centennial meeting of the National Bible Society. Dr. Vermilye, of New York, preached the sermon. As is usual on the Sabbath, the hall was full, and many were unable to obtain seats. Members of the Cabinet and a large number of Congressmen were present.

Gen. Turner, commanding the district of Henrico, has granted the managers of the Richmond theatre permission to give a complimentary benefit in aid of Stonewall Jackson's widow.

Senator Sumner last evening received a box containing the finger of a negro accompanied with the following note:

"You old son of a b——, I send you a piece of one of your friends, and if that bill of yours passes I will have a piece of you. (Signed,) A UNION MAN."

The finger, which had evidently been in alcohol for some time, was done up in a round box, addressed in a beautiful hand, and left on the doorstep of Senator Sumner's boarding house, where it was found by a servant girl. The note was in a boyish hand, and in several instances words of it misspelled.

Mrs. Douglas, widow of the late Senator Douglas, is to be married on the 25th inst., to Brevet Brig. Gen. Williams, A. A. G., U. S. A., who is now on duty at the War Department.

From Mexico—About Wool—Circular to Officers of the Army, &c.—About the Withdrawal of Troops from the South—Order from Lieut. Gen. Grant—Regular Army.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Official intelligence from the city of Chihuahua, up to the 8th of December, has been received in this city. President Juarez, instead of being at San Antonio, Texas, as has been represented, was resting in quiet at Chihuahua. He writes to a friend of his as follows: "The commanding officers of these States, the (frontier States,) and the political leaders have all expressed their approval of the extension of my term, and I have reason to believe that the same will happen in the other States of the Republic." The French, it seems, had sent another expedition to Chihuahua. Should this be in great force the Mexican Government will again abandon that city and go to some other convenient point of the Republic.

While the woolen manufactures of the country has doubled since the commencement of the war, it is shown by official figures that in the four years ending June 30th, 1865, the wool, shoddy and woolens imported make an aggregate of $150,000,000, of which the manufactured wool amounts to [illegible] pounds, costing $44,000,000. Nearly all the imports of wool under the last tariff came at either three or four cents per pound, the duty averaging less than five cents. The wools of Australia and South Africa, which are fine merinos, are invoiced at less than twenty-four cents per pound.

Second Assistant Postmaster General French will leave Washington to-morrow for various parts of the South, in order to make better arrangements for mail facilities.

A circular has been issued by Brevet Maj. Gen. Donaldson, Chief Quartermaster of the Military Division of Tennessee, requesting Surgeons, Chaplains, agents of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, Quartermasters, officers and soldiers, who may have served in the army at any time during the war in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama or Georgia, having knowledge of the location of cemeteries, places of burial, or of the scattered graves of any of our brave soldiers in the States above named, to send to Capt. E. B. Whitman, Assistant Quartermaster at Murfreesboro, Tenn., such information as will be useful to him in identifying in all cases of burial wherever our armies have served.

Capt. Whitman has been assigned to the special duty of visiting the battle-grounds, cemeteries and places where the Union dead have been interred in that military division, and to report thereon, with a view to the establishment of national cemeteries, and the removal to these of the dead, on the plan of those already in process of completion at Chattanooga and Stone River. The above is a part of the general plan already successfully inaugurated by Maj. Gen. Meigs.

It may be stated, with reference to the recent despatch to the Mobile *Advertiser*, touching the withdrawal of troops from Alabama and Georgia, that in acting upon the application of Gov. Parsons to withdraw them from the former State, and to arm the local militia, Lieut. Gen. Grant has made the following reply: "For the present, and until there is full security for equitably maintaining the right and safety of all classes of citizens in the States lately in rebellion, I would not recommend the withdrawal of the United States troops from them."

The number of [illegible]

[illegible] sufficient to insure tranquillity, should be retained. While such a force is retained in the South, I doubt the propriety of putting arms in the hands of militia."

An elaborate plan for the reorganization of the regular army, drafted by Brig. Gen. Jas. S. Brisbin, has been placed in the hands of the members of Congress. It is for an army of 100,000 men. It makes the regiments ten companies strong; drops the second Major in cavalry and gives two second Lieutenants to the companies, increases the grades of army and provides for appointment of one general-in-chief; three generals; sixteen major generals; and thirty-two brigadier-generals. Also for a field staff, and a department staff. One half of the promotions are to be made according to seniority, and the other half according to merit, to be determined by boards of examiners. It requires an officer to serve two years in line before entering the staff of the army, and makes West Point a staff school. Any one who can pass the necessary examination may enter the army as second lieutenant. The plan exempts officers' salaries from taxation, and allows officers to be retired after twenty years service.

Latest from the Freedmen of Alabama—American Bible Society—The Threatening Demonstration Against Mr. Wade, &c.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The Freedmen's Bureau is in receipt of a large number of reports from the South showing that the negroes are commencing the new year in a satisfactory manner. Gen. Wayne writes from Alabama that a general improvement continues to be manifest. The demand for labor still exceeds the supply, and the freedmen show marked preferences for living with Northern men, of whom there are about 2,000 in the State. Those planters who ill-treated the freedmen last year find it almost impossible to secure labor during this, and some have been compelled to abandon their farms in consequence.

One of Gov. Pierpoint's staff officers, now here, denies his intended resignation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The American Bible Society celebrated its fiftieth anniversary this morning in the hall of the House of Representatives. Rev. Dr. Vermilye, of New York, delivered a discourse on the subject of the moral purity of the Bible, to more than a usually large auditory at that place.

The threatening demonstration made on Senator Wade last Wednesday was by a man well known to another Senator, upon whom he called a short time after leaving Mr. Wade, but not in the way of menace. The offender is from Massachusetts, and has heretofore been in trouble both here and elsewhere.

National Banks—Activity in the Sale of Public Lands—Indians—Pensions.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—The *Herald's* Washington special says this is the first week in which there has been no new organizations under the National Banking system. The number organizing under the Government system has been falling off rapidly during the past three months, the $300,000,000 capital authorized by Congress for the National Banks having been absorbed by them. The whole number now in existence is sixteen hundred and twenty-six.

The following extraordinary exhibit of activity in the sale of public lands was received this morning at the General Land Office: At Eau Claire, Wisconsin, 11,000 acres were entered for actual settlement during the month of December; at St. Peters, Minnesota, 2,700 acres; at Roseburg City, Oregon, nearly 8,000 acres were entered in November, and at Humboldt, California, the cash sales for November amounted to nearly $2,500.

The Creeks and Seminoles of the Southern Indian Agency have a delegation of nine stalwart braves on a visit to the Great Father. Thus far, they have only succeeded in seeing the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Of course, they desire increased bounties for their tribes, and a special donation for themselves.

The applications for pardon have now dwindled down to an average receipt of 150 per day. This is a falling off of from 250 to 300 applications that were received daily for many months after the close of the war. The proportion of those which are favorably acted on is about one in five.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

Letter from Gov. Morton—His Voyage an Injury to Him—Indiana Regiments—Obituary—Heavy Robbery.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 14.

A letter received to-day from Gov. Morton, dated December 22, off Queenstown, says that the passage was very rough, and that he had been sick ever since leaving New York. He says: "I have eaten but one meal of victuals on the voyage, and that was the evening I started, and am so weak and poorly I can scarcely stand on my feet. The voyage has done me no good, and my limbs are very much weaker." His whole letter is despondent.

The 120th Indiana, from North Carolina, left Baltimore this morning, *en route* for this city. There are only two Indiana regiments now in the service—the 7th cavalry in Texas, and the 128th in North Carolina.

John D. Thorpe, Esq., Deputy Sheriff of this county, died on Friday last, and his funeral obsequies were performed this afternoon under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity.

The Treasurer's office at Greenfield, Hancock county, was entered on Friday night, the safe blown open, and $16,000 in greenbacks stolen.

SECOND DESPATCH.

Military Movements—Jeffersonville Hospital turned over to State Authorities for a Soldier's Home.

[Special Despatch to Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 14.

Despatches received to-day at the Executive department show the following movements of Indiana troops: The 120th infantry left Baltimore this morning for home; the 40th infantry, 25 officers and 217 men, was mustered out at New Orleans on the 10th, and the 1st heavy artillery, 21 officers and 869 men, was mustered out at the same place on the 26th. Of these two regiments, fully two-thirds of the officers and men remain in the South, and will not return to Indiana. The remainder are *en route* home.

Gen. Hart, Department Quartermaster, has sent out orders to turn over the United States hospital at Jeffersonville to the State authorities for soldiers' homes.

Gov. Baker, Gen. Grose and Col. Will. Cumback, have been appointed by the Directors of the Home, a Committee to visit the institution and see what is needed to be done to put the hospital in a condition for its new uses. They will go down to-morrow night.

The Masonic bodies turned out in great numbers to-day to assist at the funeral of John D. Thorpe, Esq., one of our old and best citizens, who died on Friday last. The display was very impressive.

FROM HUNTSVILLE.

Destitution in Northern Alabama—Demand for Labor—Colony of Germans—Freedmen Gone to Arkansas, &c.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Jan. 13.

In portions of Northern Alabama, east of this city great destitution prevails, and relief to both whites and blacks, by the State or General Government, is indispensable. Everything seems to prosper in the country around Tuscumbia and Florence, except there is not labor enough to work half the land in the rich valleys around those towns. The freedmen have all willingly entered into contracts, and more are demanded. First class hands are receiving two hundred dollars per year, with rations, quarters, wood, and clothing for themselves, and paying their own doctor bills. White labor is also beginning to be employed. Dr. J. W. Huston recently brought a colony of Germans upon his farm, and several [illegible] have done the same thing. The chief drawback upon the prosperity of that region is the small pox which broke out recently at Frankfort, affecting both blacks and whites.

Four hundred freedmen recently passed through Huntsville on their way to Arkansas, having contracted to labor there.

The Alabama Legislature re-assembled on Monday.

Boats now carry cotton from Montgomery to Mobile at two dollars per bale.

Trains on the Mississippi Central Railroad commenced running on Friday from Grand Junction to Bolivar, connecting at Grand Junction with Mississippi and New Orleans trains. There will in a few days be daily instead of tri-weekly trains on the Mississippi Railroad.

Meetings of colored people are being held at various points South, to select delegates to the General Freedmen's Convention, which comes off soon at Augusta.

FROM NASHVILLE.

Railroad Arrangements—Oil—Arrest of a Swindler—New Railroad Arrangements, Etc.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NASHVILLE, Jan. 1[illegible].

Recent advices from below state that trains will not run through from Chattanooga and Atlanta on the Western & Atlanta Railroad before February 1st, as it will take to that time to complete the bridge over the Ostanaula; that over the Chattahoochee will be finished by the 20th inst.

Thirteen thousand barrels of oil, in tank, at Crocus Creek, near Burkeville, Cumberland county, are waiting for barrels, to be sent up the river. It costs seventy-five cents to send empty barrels from this city to the oil regions.

Lieut. J. S. Parks, 100th U. S. colored infantry, was arrested in this city yesterday. He ran away from Augusta, Ga., with four hundred dollars which had been raised to purchase a gold watch to present to the Colonel of the regiment.

Mixed trains only have heretofore been run on the Nashville and Decatur Railroad. To-day freight and passenger trains will be separated, and a number of new cars placed upon the road, the business of which is increasing. A railroad meeting at the Capitol yesterday in favor of the Nashville & Knoxville Railroad, resulted only in the appointment of a committee to report an address and resolutions to another meeting next Thursday night.

Col. W. R. Shafer, of the 17th U. S. colored infantry, assumes command to-morrow of the district of Middle Tennessee vice Maj. Gen. [illegible].

FROM CINCINNATI.

Gen. Scammon Called to the Presidency of the Ohio Military Academy—Robberies in Newport—A Soulless Corporation.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Jan. 14.

The Ohio Military Academy, a young and flourishing institution, situated on one of the hills to the west of this city, has done itself the honor to call Brig. Gen. Scammon to its Presidency. He is a regular officer, educated at West Point, and was distinguished as well for his exact discipline as his unflinching bravery in the last war.

Newport, across the river, has suffered from twenty-six robberies during the past week, and tonight a large special police force was put on duty to try to catch the villains.

Our street railroad companies in the effort to enhance their gains, have not only cut off deadheads, including the press and their own officers, but actually require their conductors, whom they pay but [illegible] a week, to pay their fare when they ride home after going off duty, and still they expect conductors to be honest.

FROM DETROIT.

Fire—Organization of a New Insurance Company.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, Jan. 14.

A fire broke out in the chair and cabinet manufactory of Flattery Brothers, about nine o'clock last evening, destroying a large part of the establishment. The loss is estimated at $4,000. Insured for $1,000.

A fire and marine insurance company is in process of organization in this city, with a capital stock of $200,000, to be divided into 10,000 shares of $20 each. O. [illegible], Esq., has been chosen temporary President. A meeting of the corporators was held yesterday, at which a charter was [illegible], and a committee appointed to [illegible].

subscriptions to the capital stock. The company expect to be in full operation at the opening of navigation.

FIRE AT ST. LOUIS.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 13.

About half-past 3 o'clock, a fire was discovered in a shed attached to Giles F. Filley's foundry, on Main and Columbia streets. It had got such headway in this place that nearly all the contents were consumed, which consisted of about one thousand flasks, worth from $5.00 to $7.00 each. The flames extended to a stable connected with the foundry, setting it on fire, and that, with its contents, was also consumed. The loss is estimated at from $7,000 to $8,000, which is fully covered by insurance. From the combustible character of the contents of the stable, the conflagration was most brilliant, and citizens at a distance imagined the fire much more disastrous than it proved to be.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

New Steamship Line—Bonelli Telegraph Line—From Brownsville—Stealing a Boat-load of Cotton, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 13.—The Liverpool & New Orleans steamship line are building new vessels to make the trip in eighteen days. An agent of the French and Trans-Atlantic ship company is here, and obtained ample wharfing facilities for steamers to connect New Orleans with St. Nazaire.

The *Picayune* notices very approvingly the tests of Dr. Bonelli, of this city, of an electric telegraph he had invented. Electricity is used in batteries, no batteries or chemicals and no poles; the apparatus is very simple, working easy and certain; the alphabet is easily learned, and based on scientific principles.

Capt. Coleman, late of the Confederate States, a grandson of Crittenden and nephew of Pillow, left to-day for Havana, banished. He was tried by a military commission for some act of steamboat burning whilst under Forrest's command, and offered the choice of expatriation.

Owing to the excessive demand of the New Orleans Gas Co. on the city for lighting the streets, the Mayor has authorized a call for proposals to the 1st of March to light the streets with the best quality of petroleum with about 3000 lamps.

The steamship Carolina sailed for Liverpool; Nebraska, Cuyler and Costa Rica for New York.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 13.—The steamer Alabama arrived from Liverpool. Cotton lively. Sales five thousand, Middling at 49@50c. Corn active. Sales at $1.15@1.17½. Molasses 80@90c. Gold 38¼c.

Brownsville accounts says recently some supposed Liberals were captured through the treachery of one of their number. They were *en route* for Fernando, with thirteen wagons. While a party of Crafords's men were embarking to capture a gunboat moored near Matamoras, a musket was accidentally discharged, which created some commotion, and resulted in the exchange of several volleys from either side. The intended capture was thus frustrated. The state of affairs in Monterey is so alarming that a large proportion of the inhabitants are emigrating to San Louis Potosi, with specie and all moveables.

The Mobile *Register* says the steamer Lilie, captured by outlaws, was rescued at Montgomery by a detachment of the 21st Missouri, after landing about seventy-five bales of Government cotton. The outlaws left the officers of the boat, who were in durance vile during its possession by guerrillas. It says the outlaws expressed a determination to prevent any Government cotton from coming down Alabama rivers.

There has been a large fire at Talladega, Alabama, involving a loss of $75,000. Four car loads cotton were burned on the Texas Central road, *en route* to Houston. Loss $32,000.

The 3d Michigan cavalry were disarmed at San Antonio for mutiny.

FROM NEW YORK.

Senators from Florida—From Fortress Monroe—Jeff. Davis—The Weather—Railroad Mulcted—What a Georgia Editor Says—Committee on Reconstruction—Pardons.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—Ackerson Call and Ex-Provisional Governor Marvin have been elected U. S. Senators from Florida, over two rebel Generals, and had arrived at Savannah on the 8th instant *en route* to Washington.

The *Herald's* Fortress Monroe despatch says the vigilant detective measures on the part of the military at Fortress Monroe, instituted in consequence of the rumors of a plot to rescue Jeff. Davis, have not been relaxed, and the search of all arriving vessels is still carried on. Though no positive evidence has yet been furnished that the plot really exists, it is considered best to be prepared for it in case it does. A steam tug, with soldiers, nightly patrols the waters of the harbor, and passes to the fort are more closely examined than formerly, having to undergo the scrutiny of two sets of sentries instead of one. Jeff's health continues good, and he has all the comforts allowed him which his limited quarters will permit.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14—11 p. m.—The thermometer has fallen from twenty-five to ten degrees above zero since 6 o'clock this evening. The harbor is full of floating ice, immense quantities having come down the North River at ebb tide this morning.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—In the Supreme Court at Newark, N. J., a verdict of $3,000 damages was given against the New Jersey Railroad Company, yesterday, in favor of James T. Westray, who was run over and blinded by one of defendant's trains.

The Augusta (Georgia) *Transcript*, one of whose editors was temporarily on duty with Gen. Mercer at the time of the alleged murder of seven United States soldiers, says the men were not shot for desertion merely, but for conspiracy to murder Confederate pickets in order to escape to the Federal lines.

A letter from London says the demand of the French Emperor for modification of the English extradition laws is creating some uneasiness. It seems Napoleon desires a treaty for the surrender of those who, on English soil, conspire against the government and life of the Emperor. The end will probably be a congress of the principal European powers to form a society for mutual protection against conspirators and revolutionists, so that the enemy of one will be the enemy of all.

Despatches from Washington say the Committee on Reconstruction had another meeting yesterday, during which several important questions were discussed, but no conclusion was reached on them. The question of admitting the Tennessee delegation has not been fully considered. Protests from the South against nearly all of the Southern members have been filed.

Applications for pardon are placed on file simply, as the President is granting no pardons to speak of now-a-days.

The telegraphic statement that Gen. Custar is the officer charged with having uttered treasonable sentiments in Texas, is not true. Gen. Merritt is understood to be the officer referred to.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Important from Western Mexico—An Imperial Force Marching on Acapulco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13.—Steam communication with Honolulu opens to-day by the sailing of the steamer Ajax.

A letter from Valparaiso says Port Talcahuano had been raised from the blockade.

A letter from Acapulco, of the 5th, says the Imperial force of three thousand, sent from the city of Mexico, is advancing toward that point irresistibly. They had passed Rio Mescola and defeated Gen. Jimenez, and had taken possession of Chilpancingo.

Mining stocks were weaker. Savage, $7.00; Chollar Potosi, do; Gould & Curry, $3.81; Yellow Jacket, $4.60; Imperial, $1.17. Greenbacks over the counter, 72¼.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Jan. 13.—Capt. McStather makes the following statement: Left Liverpool, Nov. 18th, with [illegible] passengers. Had heavy gales most of the passage. On the [illegible] of December, experienced a hurricane, the ship laboring [illegible]. At midnight, sprung aleak; found four feet and eleven inches of water in the hold. Orders were then given to put on all the pumps—six in all. The passengers were ordered up, and some put to work on the pumps and others discharging cargo. About 300 tons of cargo were thrown overboard. As the ship was as far as longitude 53.50 west, it was my intention to put into Halifax, but the Fredonia heaving in sight on the 1st of January, the passengers became dissatisfied and wished to leave the ship, refusing to pump any longer. I offered to pay 150 of them daily wages if they would stay on board and pump. On the [illegible] of January the passengers and crew abandoned the ship which had three feet and three inches of water. We had four deaths on the passage, and one seaman named Wm. Cavanaugh fell from aloft and was instantly killed.

Mr. Colfax in Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 14.—Nearly 2,000 persons assembled at Pine Hall, in this city, last night, to listen to an address from Hon. Schuyler Colfax. After the lecture, nearly 1,000 people, headed by Eastman's College Band, tendered to Mr. Colfax a serenade. In response, Mr. C. thanked all concerned. He alluded to the rebellion, contrasting four years ago with now. Then the flag of freedom, drenched in blood, had been stricken down from every fort by the hand of treason, while now it waved in triumph over those re-possessed and re-occupied structures. The country is destined to a future more brilliant, more compact, more free, than has been felt for years. He had faith in the judgment and overruling of Providence. No rupture would occur between Congress and the President. The Union will be reconstructed in such manner as will be final for ages to come.

Fenians.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.—At a meeting of officers of the Fenian Circles of this city to-day, under a call of the District Centre, Andrew Wynne, it was determined to hold a grand ratification meeting about the middle of the week, when Col. O'Mahony, Killian, Mullen and other prominent Fenians are expected to address the Brotherhood.

Methodist Missionary Anniversary.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 14.—The Methodist Missionary Anniversary was observed here to-day with appropriate services in all the Methodist churches. Bishops Ames, Janes, Kingsley, Simpson and others, made addresses. Secretary Harlan presided at the meeting in the Charles street church.

From the Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.—A despatch from Portland, Oregon, dated yesterday, says the steamer Sierra Nevada is still aground.

The citizens of Portland are enthusiastically in favor of a wagon road to Montana territory.

Fenians.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—The *Post* says some of the Fenians of this city profess to believe that Stephens' letter is a forgery, and that it was designed to overthrow the opposition to O'Mahoney before the truth could be known.

The Fenian Senate has taken no action to-day in reference to the letter of Stephens, recently received, and probably will not act until Mr. Roberts has decided what course he will pursue, but the letter will have great influence upon him. Its effect on the Senate is not yet apparent. The letter is creating great excitement among the Fenians of this city, and it is reported that Patrick O'Rourke, the [illegible] Treasurer, has given up the funds in his hands. This will make the total amount in the Fenian treasury $[illegible].

Arrangements are now being made to effect the sale of bonds of the Irish Republic, which was prevented by the recent dissensions of the Brotherhood.

Daily Weather Report.

[By the United States Telegraph.]

January 13.

City.	Wind.	Atmosphere.	Thermometer.
Portland	[illegible]	Cloudy.	above. [illegible]
Boston	[illegible]	Clear.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Cloudy.	[illegible]
New York	[illegible]	Hazy.	[illegible]
Philadelphia	[illegible]	Cloudy.	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]	Cloudy.	[illegible]
Cincinnati	[illegible]	Clear.	[illegible]
Baltimore	[illegible]	Raining.	[illegible]
Milwaukee	[illegible]	Cloudy, with snow.	[illegible]

Financial.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—The *Commercial* says the stock market shows a slight recovery of tone. The [illegible] upon the street yesterday of the failure of a [illegible] upon an Erie contract [illegible].

Governments are steady [illegible] Congress [illegible] the loan bill is [illegible]. The shipment of specie [illegible] City of London. The total shipments for New York will be about [illegible], and the balance will [illegible].

hawked round the street at 5 per cent. The prevailing rate to brokers, however, is still 6 per cent. Discounting is active on prime bills at 6½ per cent, but lower grades are still shunned by buyers.

Foreign Exchange is nominal. The transactions towards the close of business yesterday were large at 107¾@109 for Sterling Exchange, which are the quotations this morning. Francs are quoted at [illegible].

Gold is without change. The demand is moderate for customs, and prices steady at yesterday's figures.

FROM DES MOINES.

Auditing Commission Expired—Serious Accident—Railroad Matters—Official Vote—The Senatorial Election—Incest—The Davenport Orphan's Home—Election of State Printer.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DELAYED DESPATCHES.

DES MOINES, Jan. 8.

The commission for the auditing of war and defence claims against the State expired by statutory limitation yesterday. John N. Dewey, Esq., of this city, has been the sole member of the commission for the last two years. Four thousand claims have been acted upon by the commission.

H. M. Hoxie, Esq., contractor on the Pacific Railroad, had his life endangered while at Omaha a few days since, by the penetration of a needle into the second finger joint. At one time lockjaw was imminent, but Mr. Hoxie is now considered out of danger.

A meeting is called for Friday evening next, for the purpose of organizing a company to build a railroad from this city to St. Paul.

The State District Court is now in session, Hon. Charles C. Nourse, Judge, presiding. Over thirty indictments for selling liquor are on the docket, and all defended by the funds of the Liquor Dealers' Association.

Senator Stubbs, of Jefferson, introduced a joint resolution to ratify the Constitutional Amendment, which was made the special order for Friday at ten o'clock.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DES MOINES, Jan. 10.

The two Houses in joint ballot counted the vote for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. Governor Stone's majority is 16,375, and Lieutenant Governor Gue's majority is 20,[illegible].

A Committee was appointed to investigate the alleged misappropriation of Swamp Land Indemnity Warrants.

DES MOINES, Jan. 11, 1866.

At the joint caucus this evening, Mr. Harlan was nominated for the long term on the second ballot. The vote stood: Harlan, 60; Kirkwood, 2[illegible]; Hubbard, 12.

Mr. Kirkwood was nominated for the short term on the first ballot. The vote stood: Kirkwood, 50; Warren, 16; Vandever, 10; Eastman, 6; Harlan, 1; Wright, 1; Dodge, [illegible]. Mr. Kasson's name was not presented.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DES MOINES, Jan. 13.

A large and interesting meeting of the citizens of that portion of the State interested in the enterprise of a railroad through the State from or via Des Moines through Storey, Hardin, Cerro Gordo and other counties, to the Minnesota line, was held at the Court House last evening. Speeches were made by Judge Wright, Gov. Eastman, Judge Porter, Col. Scott and other distinguished gentlemen from the counties directly interested in the enterprise. A committee was appointed to draft articles of incorporation, and to take the necessary steps to perfect the organization of a company to be acted upon at a meeting to be held at an early day.

Mr. C. Robinson, President of the Iowa & Missouri State Line Railroad Company writes to the Corydon *Monitor* that the location of that road is completed to the east line of Wayne county, at a point about five miles north of Genoa. The deepest cut in the valley of the Chariton, east of that river, will not exceed fifteen feet across a point only 300 feet through at the base, and not more than thirty feet broad at the top. The highest embankment will be only twenty feet, and not to exceed one hundred and twenty feet in length. The grading is nearly completed to Bloomfield from the point of connection with the Alexandria & Bloomfield Railroad, nineteen miles southeast of Bloomfield. Assurances are given by the leading men of Davis county, that the citizens of that county will furnish ties for the whole road through that county, the ties to be delivered along the line of the road by the 1st of April next. The previous subscriptions are sufficient to finish the grading through the county. The people of Appanoose county are engaged in raising a subscription of $120,000, in addition to the $60,000 previously subscribed.

A brute named Alfred Cummings was arrested lately at Marshalltown, charged with incest with his daughter. The testimony of his two daughters was conclusive against him, and he was held to answer in $1,000 bonds, but escaped from the officers in charge and is now at large.

Mrs. Wittemeyer reports that there are 310 children at the Camp Kinsland Orphan's Home at Davenport, with daily accessions.

The resolution ratifying the Constitutional amendment forever abolishing slavery, was passed by the House to-day. The Democrats all voted for it, so the vote was all yeas. Some of the Democrats in the House even voted for Sapp's resolution in favor of hanging Jeff. Davis.

At the joint Republican caucus this afternoon, F. W. Palmer, of the *State Register*, received ninety-five votes for State printer; Geo. W. Edwards, thirteen; A. B. F. Hildreth, seven, and L. D. Ingersoll, five. Mr. Palmer's nomination is for his fourth term. The contest against Mr. Palmer was earnest and determined. Judge Cate was nominated for State binder.

FROM ST. PAUL.

Legislative Proceedings—Heavy Snow Storm—Anti-Monopoly Meeting—Resolutions Passed—Important Decision of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, Jan. 13.

There was no quorum in the Senate yesterday, and to-day action on the contested election case was postponed.

In the House, Mr. Maynard, of Lusar, introduced some buncombe resolutions for the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine. They were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, and will probably slumber for some time.

We have had another snow storm, increasing the already abundant supply of that article greatly. Railroad snow plows are in lively demand. To-day the storm is over, and weather growing colder.

An Anti-Monopoly meeting of citizens was held at the Capitol last night. After considerable discussion, the Committee on Resolutions made a report, which was adopted.

The following are the most important resolutions:

Resolved, That we invite the people of the Valley of the Upper Mississippi, and the State of Minnesota, to send delegates to a Convention to be held at St. Paul, on Wednesday, the 7th of February, 1866, to consult and confer upon the best means of securing for our people fair and reasonable transportation, and of correcting the abuses practiced by those transportation companies which are now enjoying our patronage.

Resolved, That our Legislature is hereby requested to confer with the Legislature of Wisconsin, by memorial, and that a special delegation be appointed to procure such legislation as will compel their railroad to carry all freight offered to them, at uniform rates, and at such rates as are charged by other railroads not included in the monopoly of which they form a part.

Subsequently the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That said convention be invited to consider the practicability of establishing a line of steamers under the management of one company, from St. Paul to New Orleans, as a means to reduce the cost of transportation of all produce bordering on the Mississippi to the sea board, and to and from all intermediate points.

Numerous speeches were made, condemning the railroads and steamboats, and urging the people to unite against this combination.

A letter was received from S. T. Webster, offering to start an independent [illegible] if the citizens of St. Paul would take $25,000 stock, [illegible] their support.

The House committees have been announced. The following are chairmen of the most important committees: Ways and Means—Croaker of Steele county; Judiciary—Armstrong of Olmstead; Railroads—Branch of St. Paul; King of Wright.

Bills were passed granting per diem mileage and newspapers to members.

The Senate was occupied with the Houston county contested election case. Lengthy arguments were made on both sides. The evidence and arguments are concluded, and the case will be decided to-morrow.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 13.—In reply to a letter of inquiry from Gov. Miller, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs has declared that the Bois Forte band of the Chippewa Indians, by the stipulations of the treaty of 1854, reserved the right to the country including the Vermillion Lake gold region, and that they must be protected in that right. Half-breed scrip locations are therefore worthless. The decision has caused a great flutter among the gold companies here, based upon these scrip locations. The Commissioner says he considers it a great calamity for the Indians that gold has been discovered in this region, as, judging from all past experience, turbulent and restless spirits, in utter disregard for the rights of the Indians secured to them by the solemnly plighted faith of the nation, will seek to dispossess the Indians. Steps are being taken to extinguish the Indian title, which is likely to prove successful.

WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Jan. 13.

But little business was done in the Legislature to-day, the House having adjourned till Monday evening and in the Senate leave of absence was granted to several Senators till Monday evening.

A resolution was adopted directing the Superintendent of Public Property to furnish for the use of the Senate 2,000 copies of the *State Journal*, provided the cost thereof did not exceed three cents each, containing the report of the Adjutant General for 1865, which will be published in a few days.

A bill was introduced by Senator W. H. Childs, which will undoubtedly become a law, authorizing such insurance companies as had deposited Wisconsin bonds with the State Treasurer at any time prior to Nov. 1st, though not within the time limited by the law of last session, to do business in the State.

No business being before the Senate, it adjourned till Monday.

Speaker Barron is busily at work making up the committees, which will be announced on Tuesday morning. Judge Allen, of Walworth, I understand is to be Chairman of the Railroad Committee and Cameron, of La Crosse, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

TOPEKA, Kansas, Jan. 13.

Bills have passed both houses to change the location of the State Normal School at Emporia, and to authorize cities to issue bonds for certain purposes.

A large number of bills of a local nature was introduced and referred to appropriate committees.

A four hours' siege was held last night in the hall of the House of Representatives on reconstruction. Gen. Lane made one of his greatest speeches. Gov. Crawford presided. The resolutions reported by the committee were adopted with but a few dissenting votes.

Col. Phillips offered a substitute, and Col. Jennison indorsed the President, though he opposed instructing our Congressional delegation in the present partially developed, as he terms it, policy of reconstruction. Chief Justice Crozier and State Senators Potter and [illegible] favored the resolutions of the Committee, the most important of which are as follows:

Resolved, That the theory of reconstruction, as promulgated in the message of President Johnson, and his administration in accordance therewith, both before and since the meeting of Congress, meet with our hearty approbation, and we pledge to him in his arduous undertaking our unreserved confidence and support.

Resolved, That [illegible]

[illegible] and the Northern States, the efforts of the President to effect a reconciliation and harmony [illegible].

Resolved, That the House [illegible].

of our late lamented President, adopted and conscientiously maintained by President Johnson, in that the normal rights and statutes of the States lately in rebellion, were suspended, not destroyed, is both constitutional and commendable.

Resolved, That the proposed amendment to the Constitution, making actual suffrage the basis of representation, is both equitable and just.

LAWRENCE, Jan. 13.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

In the House of Representatives of the Kansas Legislature bills were introduced to-day repealing the act protecting Lyon county from depredations committed by stock; to amend the act relative to the interest on money; to amend the act authorizing towns and counties to subscribe for railroad purposes.

In the Senate bills were introduced to change the name of the Santa Fe & Fort Gibson Railroad to the Leavenworth & Lawrence & Galveston Bay Road, and an act to facilitate the settlement of the estate of deceased persons.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

The 10th Illinois Paid Off—The Antietam Cemetery—Apportionment of Expenses for Illinois—Military Items—Assessment.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 13.

The 10th regiment of Illinois infantry, numbering about 600 officers and enlisted men, were paid off at Camp Butler to-day by Major Carnahan. About $135,000 were disbursed on the occasion.

The Governor has received a circular from the President of the Board of Trustees of the Antietam National Cemetery, stating that the cost of grounds, monument and improvements of the same, when completed, is estimated at about $80,000. The sum has been apportioned among the States who have dead buried there, in proportion to representation in Congress. The proportion of Illinois is $7,[illegible].

Col. G. H. Harlow has received information from Hon. E. B. Washburne, now at Washington, stating that the order to muster out the 46th regiment was made out on the 15th of December ult., but that the rolls have not been received at the Department. Soldiers belonging to the regiment who are now in Springfield should report to the chief mustering officer of the State.

The 21st regiment, *en route* for this city, is expected daily.

We glean the following statistics from the assessment returns of Whiteside county for 1865: Value of taxable personal property, $1,034,[illegible]; real and personal property, $4,[illegible]; total tax levied, $[illegible]; valuation in 1864, $[illegible]; increase, $[illegible].

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

FRANKFORT, January 13.

In the Senate bills were passed to amend the code of practice so as to allow depositions of captains, mates and engineers to be received in court; to amend the election laws so as to vacate the office where the party is elected by means of military interference; to grant a charter to a company of colored men to bank in the city of Louisville.

Bills were introduced to provide for appeals from State to Federal Courts, and to provide for the relief of disabled and wounded soldiers. A series of resolutions declaring that the constitutional amendment being ratified, that part of the constitution of Kentucky recognizing slavery is null and void, was laid on the table.

Adjourned.

In the House a resolution was adopted directing the Speaker to issue his writ for an election to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Francis Gardner.

Bills were introduced to allow county clerks to charge fees for services in filing papers of insurance companies, and to offer a reward for a cure or preventive of hog cholera. A bill to allow full revising power to the Court of Appeals in criminal cases was rejected by yeas 31, nays 53. Resolutions were adopted directing the Committee on Military Affairs to report what number and rank of officers and how many soldiers are now in the State service; to raise a joint committee to report what legislation is necessary on account of recent political events.

A resolution to provide for the appointment of a joint Committee to report what legislation is necessary to adapt the laws of Kentucky to the present status of the negro, was taken up but cut off by a motion to adjourn.

Col. Jos. W. Monroe, late of the 22d Kentucky Vet. Vols., has been appointed Quartermaster General, in place of [illegible] G. Saddart, Esq., resigned.

After another very stormy session, the Conservative caucus adjourned over from last night until Tuesday night. Truly they are the harmonious Democracy.

The hop at the Capitol Hotel last night was one of the most brilliant and successful of the season. Scores of fair women and gallant gentlemen graced the festive scene.

DAY'S NIAGARA SHIP CANAL SCHEME.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CLEVELAND, Jan. 13.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trade of this city, held to-day, Horace H. Day, Esq., delivered an address, in which he explained his project to build a canal around the Falls of Niagara, with movable locks. The address was listened to attentively, and, after he concluded, a series of resolutions were adopted, affirming the practicability of Mr. Day's scheme, and declaring that it presents many features entitling it to favorable consideration.

A committee was also appointed to confer with other Boards on the subject.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Death of a Naval Commander—Mining Stocks—A Defaulting Government Officer—Obituary—Legislative—Australia News—The New Zealand War.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.—The steamer Colorado, with passengers from New York 31st ult., has arrived. She reports the death of Capt. R. W. Scott, late commander of the U. S. steamer Saginaw, at Acapulco, on the 5th, after three weeks' sickness from fever.

Mining stocks are a shade better. Gould & Curry, $8.65; Yellow Jacket, $4.60; Savage, $7.10; Imperial, $1.16; Shaller Potosi, 167½.

Wm. Mackay, late of the Sub-Treasury, is a defaulter to the amount of $30,000. The Government will lose nothing.

Major Heasley, formerly President of the California Steam Navigation Company, died here last night.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Jan. 3.—The steamer Oregon is still aground. Her freight has all been saved.

Heavy ice in the Columbia river prevents navigation above the Cascades.

On the 27th ult. the ship Wm. Bell, of Boston, struck a reef of rocks in the Straits of Fuca, and went to pieces. The crew were saved. The ship was in ballast.

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 9.—The minority of the Senate Judiciary Committee have reported favorably on the bill repealing the specific contract law. The majority are opposed to its repeal.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.—It is reported that a rehearing has been had in the Nevada Supreme Court in the case involving the legality of the specific contract law.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—The steamship Golden City sailed for Panama to-day, taking $[illegible] in treasure, of which $124,279 is for New York.

A man named Ned McLaughlin has been arrested here on the charge of being implicated in the robbery of the safe of the United States fleet paymaster at Panama in October. He was sent to that place to-day.

Australia dates of the 20th of October are received. The war in New Zealand continues.

The Government dead-lock at Melbourne continues, and the cabinet at Sidney had been reconstructed.

There was much excitement over gold discoveries in New Zealand.

MEXICO.

The Arrival of Juarez at Chihuahua.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—The Consul of the Republic of Mexico at this point has received an official communication from his Government dated Nov. 30th, at Chihuahua where President Juarez arrived on the 20th of that month. He immediately organized the Government there and due notice of the fact was given to the Mexican people through a circular issued by the Secretary of Foreign relations. President Juarez was the object of the most flattering public demonstrations during his trip to Chihuahua, and upon his arrival there, Gov. Terrazas gave a grand banquet in his honor, on which occasion the President of the Republic of Mexico was most enthusiastically received, and earnest expression was given to the sentiment that the cause of Mexican independence would finally triumph.

The Mary Boardman Disaster.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—Full particulars of the loss of the steamer Boardman are published. Two pilots, Henry Sequine and Stephen H. Jones, behaved in the most noble and heroic manner, hazarding their lives in a small row boat to rescue the passengers. The row boat was two hours in reaching the propeller, the sea dashing her off repeatedly. Great credit is also given to Capt. Bird, of the steamer Chas. Chamberlain, and his crew, in their efforts to save the crew and passengers of the Boardman. By their heroic efforts all the crew and passengers were saved.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, Jan. 14.—1,270 bales of cotton passed yesterday and to-day for Cincinnati. The Mobile & Ohio Railroad has commenced running daily trains. Time to Mobile, thirty-six hours.

Courtesies to Indians.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—The *Tribune's* despatch says the Government is at present extending its hospitality to several delegations of Indians of the Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Sacs and Fox, Iowa and Miami tribes—about forty in all, who are now in this city. The last delegation, consisting of five members of the Miami tribe, arrived in town to-day.

A Complimentary Dinner to Gen. Schofield.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—The *Times* Paris correspondence states that a complimentary dinner was given to Gen. Schofield on the anniversary of the battle at Nashville. The American Minister and a number of American officers and citizens sojourning in Paris, were present.

Marine News.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—The following ocean steamers took their departure from this port to-day: Hansa, Caledonia, City of London, Quaker City, Wilmington, Hatteras, Ellen Terry, Charles Benton, Huntsville, Guiding Star, Herman, Livingston, San Salvador, Adele, Fairbanks, Saratoga.

From Quincy.

QUINCY, Ill., Jan. 14.—It is reported that the bridges on the Grand and Platte rivers, in Missouri, have been carried away on account of the breaking up of the ice. In consequence, the trains on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad are temporarily discontinued. There is no crossing on the Mississippi river to-day. The ice is too weak. There is no channel for the ferry boat.

Nebraska Legislature.

OMAHA, Nebraska, Jan. 9.—The Nebraska Legislature organized to-day. The Message of the Governor favors the organization of a State Government, the vigorous prosecution of the Indian war, and recommends a law for the registration of voters. He also recommends a geological survey of the Territory and the organization of an Emigration Bureau with an agency in New York.

Governor Curtin.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 13.—Gov. Curtin is expected to leave Havana on the 18th for New York. His health has steadily improved. The alarming [illegible] though not perfectly restored to health, he is constrained to return home by a sense of duty.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 12.—The 138th Illinois regiment have left for home.

Orders have been received here to muster out all the volunteers in this Department.

ANTI-MONOPOLY MEETINGS.

Meeting of Farmers at Geneseo.

[From the Geneseo Republic, 12th.]

The adjourned Farmers' Meeting met pursuant to notice at Sawyer's Hall, in Geneseo, Jan. 6th, 1866, at 2 o'clock p. m.

On motion, I. N. Wilson, Esq., was elected Chairman.

Mr. R. P. Amsden submitted report of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, which, after discussion and amendment, was adopted unanimously.

On motion of J. M. Allan, the meeting proceeded to the election of officers, when the following gentlemen were chosen:

President—Lewis Shearer.

Vice Presidents—J. P. Fox, I. N. Wilson and R. P. Amsden.

Treasurer—John Wilkins.

Secretary—H. S. Comstock.

Directors—G. W. Stone, George S. Wells, J. M. Allan, Wm. H. Terpening, J. Tuttle.

A great number of persons from different parts of the county, and representing the various industrial pursuits of the country, then enrolled their names as members of the association.

On motion, a committee, consisting of J. M. Allan, Geo. A. Hobbs and R. P. Amsden, were appointed by the chair to secure the attendance of distinguished speakers to the Canal Convention, to be held in Geneseo on the 16th inst.

The following gentlemen were thereupon elected as delegates to the convention:

Edford—L. N. B. Carpenter, J. C. Hitchcock, N. H. Howard, George S. Wells, John Wilkins, J. Tuttle.

Geneseo—James M. Allen, George E. Wait, A. W. Perry, J. P. Dresser, M. Munson, And. Crawford, W. T. Allan, I. N. Wilson, J. A. Sawyer, W. Sanford, F. R. Brown, L. Richmond, Joseph Hammond, I. N. Stewart, James Bradley, E. A. Wood, Dr. S. T. Hume, B. Thomas, Dr. Ira Wells, H. A. Ainsworth, G. W. Harrington, Henry Nourse, Geo. A. Hobbs, Dr. Potter, A. McCurdy.

Munson—Royce Allen, Aug. Allen, J. W. Crawford, M. W. Thesner.

Colona—J. C. Beum, Jas. Glenn, H. W. Rash.

Cornwall—Elijah Benedict, B. S. Lininger, Lewis Shearer, W. H. Terpening.

Atkinson—Thos. Nowers, David Walters, J. H. Dean, E. F. Rose.

Annawan—Silas Morton, T. T. Dow, Dr. D. L. Macbeeney, J. F. Pearson, A. Dart.

Yorktown—Philip Ott.

Loraine—C. H. Kemnis, David Haller, W. T. Crozier, Geo. Roberts.

Phenix—Jonathan Allen, Benj. Fritts, J. Withrow, D. Bange, N. Anderson.

Hanna—F. K. Hanna, Geo. Brandenburg, Geo. Copier.

—Western—W. W. Warner, Alfred Taylor, M. B. Loyd, Stevenson, H. S. Trego.

Osco—A. Welton, A. A. Crane, Geo. Lenee, E. Valentine, E. Blackwell.

Alba—Wm. Robinson, H. D. Calender.

Cambridge—Amos Gould, N. B. Gould, R. Mascall, J. Tillson, H. G. Griffin, J. S. Hinman.

Wethersfield—S. M. Smith, M. Potter, C. Bliseh, C. B. Miner.

Kewanee—E. B. Strohm, Thomas P. Phillips, L. North, C. C. Wilson, E. V. Bronson, H. G. Little, Burns—J. Cosner, John McCulloch.

Andover—George Pillsbury, M. Francis, S. W. Knapp, E. Buck, E. Schmidt.

Lynn—Wm. Baldwin.

Oxford—Isaac Paden, A. Underwood, R. Timberlake.

Clover—Henry Stickney, Milton Taylor, C. C. Houghton.

Weller—John Platt, Jacob Jacobson, John Erickson, Tom Maxwell.

Galva—M. M. Ford, Olof Johnson, J. L. Bennett, H. Bigelow, Dect. Norton, J. M. Wiley.

A good degree of interest pervaded the meeting, and the zeal and unanimity of purpose which characterized its deliberations, suggest, in unmistakable terms, the urgent necessities of internal improvements in the great valley of the Mississippi, and a determination to prosecute with energy the proposed objects.

On motion the meeting adjourned for two weeks.

LEWIS SHEARER, Pres't.

H. S. COMSTOCK, Sec'y.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

WHEREAS, This valley of the Mississippi is a vast and magnificent extent of country, comprising lakes, rivers, soils, minerals, climate, and other advantages for a dense population, superior to any other portion of equal extent on the earth, and destined to be settled in a few years with such great numbers as to become the central controlling power of this nation; and

WHEREAS, The magic rapidity of settlement and improvements already accomplished, and corresponding evils of hasty and multiplied legislation resulting in extensive monopolies, the sad curse to equality and human happiness, which now loom darkly and in giant proportions over this beautiful land, threatening its desolation and ruin—give warning that mighty energies and unceasing vigilance on the part of the people are needed to avert dreaded calamities; and

WHEREAS, By reason of the imperfect organization of society, and the hasty and reckless enactments of statutes, great inequalities exist by which the producing classes receive far less than their dues; and,

WHEREAS, It is greatly to be desired that all classes of men should have one and the same chance of success, so far as general rules and regulations can secure this object, therefore, in order to aid in a more equal and harmonious organization of society, and to institute and establish a more perfect and economical system for the production, distribution, and consumption of the fruits of human labor, and to relieve society from the burthen of sustaining large numbers of useless functionaries in various departments of life, and to establish such a system of intelligent and independent production and exchanges as shall ennoble rather than degrade human labor;

We do hereby associate ourselves together for the good of all men without distinction, as a Body Protective; which shall be known as the "Henry County Protective Association," and adopt the following Constitution and By Laws, to-wit:

ARTICLE I.

SEC. 1. This society shall be called "The Henry County Protective Association."

SEC. 2. Its object shall be the association of the producing classes for the purpose of imparting and receiving information relating to the best modes of production and cheapest means of transportation to market, as well as the duties generally of a citizen of a Republican Government, keeping always in view the greatest good to the greatest number.

SEC. 3. The terms of membership of this Association are the paying of fifty cents into its treasury, and a fervent purpose to labor diligently and faithfully to accomplish the purposes of the association.

SEC. 4. The officers of this society shall be a President, three Vice Presidents, Treasurer, Secretary, and five Directors, who with the officers shall constitute a Board of Managers. All officers to be chosen annually by ballot, unless otherwise ordered.

SEC. 5. This Constitution and By-Laws may be amended or revised at any regular meeting of the association, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

BY-LAWS.

In the transaction of business the association shall be governed by established parliamentary usages.

MEETING OF THE FARMERS AND MECHANICS OF WESTERN, HENRY COUNTY, ILL.

Pursuant to call, a meeting was convened in Western, Henry county, Ill., on Saturday, January 6th, for the purpose of seconding the views and measures of the late Producers' Convention held in Bloomington. Said meeting being duly organized, a committee of five were appointed on resolutions, said committee being M. B. Lloyd, R. R. Blackian, Wm. Wayne, A. Taylor and Thomas Stevenson, which committee reported the following preamble and resolutions, and, after a full and free discussion of the same, they were unanimously adopted, as follows:

WHEREAS, We, the farmers of the Northwest, after diligent labor and rigid economy, find our products valueless on our hands for the want of adequate means of transportation, and also to counteract combined organizations for transportation, storage, inspection, &c., we are compelled to unite in devising means whereby we can derive a fair compensation for our labor; and

WHEREAS, It is the interest of the General Government to favor producers with such facilities for the transportation of their products to the markets of the world as will leave them some little recompense for their industry; therefore

Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress to take such immediate action as will relieve us from burdens that have become too intolerable to be borne.

Resolved, That efficient water transportation from the Mississippi river eastward to the Ocean, is of vital importance to the agricultural interests of the Northwest.

Resolved, That we respectfully invite attention of Eastern consumers of our surplus products to the fact that cheap transportation will be as beneficial to them as ourselves, therefore we cordially ask their co-operation.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Government in making a future treaty in regard to our relations with the British Provinces to protect the agricultural interest of the great Northwest, and to secure the free navigation of the river of St. Lawrence.

Resolved, That Congress can well afford to make the necessary appropriations, as the internal revenues of the Northwest be so much increased thereby as to refund in a few years the entire outlay.

Resolved, That we, the electors of Henry county, mutually pledge ourselves to vote only for the men to represent us in our State and National Legislatures who will pledge themselves to be supporters of such measures as will tend to cheapen transportation.

Resolved, In view of existing evils, it becomes the duty of every elector to attend our town caucuses and see that men are sent as delegates pledged to support our interests in our county and district conventions.

Resolved, In view of past and present dissatisfactions among merchants and farmers in the shipment of grain to Chicago, by the falling off in weight, that we deem it our duty to call the attention of the Board of Trade to the matter in order that a remedy may be devised whereby this growing evil may be effectually checked.

Resolved, That as the Chicago Board of Trade are frequently changing their mode of inspection, it is evident that nothing short of sales by sample will give general satisfaction. On motion,

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

On motion,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded for publication to the Geneseo *Republic* and the CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

After which the meeting adjourned, subject to call.

Free Trade vs. Protection.

FOR FREE TRADE.

[From the Ottawa Republican.]

That the tariff is high and oppressive just now to the West, we agree. In fact, as we have often said and sometimes written, free trade is the only reasonable trade in the wide world. One ought to have the right to exchange his article honestly earned, with any one and every one of his fellow beings under the sun. To tax him for the exercise of this natural right, is arbitrary, and we had almost said unjust. Nor is the matter helped, but worsted, when we remember that persons are paid at a heavy cost to collect that tax. In some instances more than half the tariff revenue is exhausted by the various officers collecting it. It reminds us of the Irishman at a little pike gate in Kentucky. When asked the amount of his receipts per day, he said, on the average, a few farthings less than his dues for keeping the gate. He thought that his little balance would hardly break the company that owned the road! And yet they must have been tempted to do as the man who some years ago sent his pork to New York. After being sold, a bill of one hundred dollars came to him for freight and charges above the amount it brought. On examining the question, he replied to the New York men, that he could not be the man they were after, he wholly denied ever having any pork at [illegible].

But the tariff is mainly defended as [illegible] on the ground of self-defence. England [illegible] tariffs us, and we in return tariff [illegible].

Besides the friends of the policy, say that we must have revenue, and buyers of foreign goods might as well pay it, as the citizens generally by direct tax. This will do very well as to luxuries, but when it comes to the raiment of life—to the necessaries—they ought to be had, we think, at their fair natural value; and if England can produce them and ship them into our country, cheaper than we can make them here, let them come, and our labor will do better at that which will pay better.

Finally, we concur in the *Free Trader's* recommendation of agitation. It is the health, if not the spice of life. As our air and the water stagnate when still, and are best purified by motion, so of all political and moral subjects. Think, examine, reason. This was Jefferson's view, and this the modus operandi of every liberal mind. Hence we are in for the Farmer's Convention. We suggest, on conversing with farmers and citizens, that it be held in Ottawa the 18th inst.

FOR PROTECTION.

[From the Keokuk Gate City.]

The free trade movement is organized in the interest of foreign manufacturers and Eastern importers, and the argument and policy on which it is founded, tends to the destruction of existing manufactories and the building of new ones in this country. The position of the free traders is that we should raise provisions and raw material in this country and send them to Europe in exchange for manufactured articles. Such a policy will neither build up our Western towns nor stimulate agricultural development by supplying local home markets. It will force our people to depend upon the uncertain demand of a foreign market open to the competition of the world, and render us dependent upon the monopolizing greed of the capitalists of Europe, and the unconscionable exactions of railroad, river and ocean transportation companies. And yet, the manufacturing capitalists of Europe and the mercantile capitalists of the East are subsidizing newspapers and politicians in this country, to inaugurate a bitter war upon home manufactures which lie at the very foundation of our prosperity in the West.

Whatever sophistries may be adduced in favor of the theory, the common sense of the people will never be brought to approve the position that it is better to patronize foreign mechanics and manufacturers across the ocean, rather than aid in building up those in our own neighborhood.

IOWA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Its Cost, Present Condition, Style of Architecture, Capacity, Etc.

[From the Des Moines State Register.]

The building committee and the architect of the Agricultural College are busily engaged in making up their regular annual reports.

An appropriation was made by the last Legislature, amounting to $50,000, to be expended in specific sums, at various stages of the work, in erecting a college building on the College Farm. Of this amount $6,250.11 was paid out in the year 1864, and something more than $13,700 in 1865. The work was commenced when labor and material were comparatively cheap. Since that time both of these very important items have fully doubled. A plan was drafted by the first architect in which it was stated that the amount of brick required for the structure would be 800,000. Another architect went through the computations, and estimated that it would take from 1,000,000 to 1,800,000.

Much of the basement wall, which was put up in 1864, was torn down and rebuilt on account of defective workmanship. There were also many essential changes made in the original plan, and all these items, it is apparent, cost a large additional expenditure of money. The cost of the edifice will therefore exceed the original sum stipulated by the Legislature. The stone foundation walls of the College are now finished one foot above the final grade line, and are safely covered to protect them from the weather. The premises are properly graded and in a good condition for a resumption of operations in the spring.

The general ground plan of the structure is something like the letter E. The length of the front is 165 feet, and of each of the wings 50 feet, although it is intended that at some future time they shall be extended until they will be of the same length as the front (165 feet.) There will be five stories and a cellar, a verandah at the front entrance, and two towers at the corners. The style of architecture is Italian in its character, or rather what is termed Romanesque, being a pleasing combination of both. Should the wing extensions ever be made, and rear towers erected in accordance with the architect's ideal plan, it will be one of the most beautiful and imposing piles in the Union. It is situated upon a commanding elevation, in the midst of a noble domain of highly cultivated land. The ground will be terraced and laid out with all the skill of the landscape gardener's art, presenting a model to the student and to the man of taste.

The story above the cellar is termed a basement, though the floor is only three feet below the level of the grade. Here will be a large dining room 36 x 40 feet, a large kitchen furnished with tables, sinks, a range, china closet, store room, and areas. A wide corridor runs through the remainder of this story, upon which open a great number of useful apartments, the first of which is the lavatory, 14 x 17, furnished with eight marble washing bowls. The adjoining room is a fine bath room with five tubs. Across the hall from there is the laboratory, 20 x 26, with apparatus, closets, rostrum, and forms for the students. Upon this same floor there is a spacious laundry 13½ x 20¾, a wash-room of the same size adjacent, a drying room, and a store room. There are also several rooms which are set apart for the servants, the housekeeper and the steward. There are five outer entrances.

The next story above the basement is called the Principal Story, and contains a Lecture Room, 36½ x 40½, and an adjoining museum, 14 x 30. The lecture room will eventually be 25 feet in height, making an excellent auditorium. There is also on this floor a library room 19½ x 22, a President's room, 12 x 21, and a reception room of the same dimensions. There are six students' rooms, each 10½ x 14¼, two recitation rooms, a President's chamber, and an elegant veranda on this story.

The floor above this is cut up into corridors, students' rooms, professors' rooms, a cabinet, an armory, linen closets and servants rooms. With the exceptions of the cabinet and armory the next story is divided similarly, as is also the case with the last story, which is termed the attic. The cellar will be 7 feet high, the basement 9 feet, the principal story 14 feet, and the other three stories from 10 to 10½. It will be some 80 feet from the surface of the ground to the top of the main roof. The towers will be 100 feet high. The roof will be of slate, and all the floors will be deafened.

We found on looking over a report upon the sale of College lands, that there had been leased 57,426.24 acres at a total valuation of $109,459.44, upon which has been paid as advance interest $7,746.13. In a majority of cases advance interest was collected upon leases from date, up to January 1, 1867, making the date of the payment of interest uniform for convenience. The original amount of land set apart for University purposes by the General Government was 240,000 acres. There remains of the grant undisposed of, 166,733.3 acres, making the total value of the grant under the present appraisement about $427,266.85. The available income from the lands already leased is $6,567.56 per annum. The value of the unsold lands will increase, no doubt, so that there is a probability that they may be disposed of for $500,000. The lands are leased for ten years with the privilege of buying at an appraised value, the interest being paid up annually in advance at the rate of 6 per cent. When the grant is converted into available funds it will yield an annual income of $30,000. This is the endowment fund, set apart to carry on the operations of teaching, and is not to be devoted to building purposes at all. The State must provide a suitable College building in order to avail itself of this munificent grant of land.

The State paid for the College Farm (648 acres) and some of its improvements $10,000. Story county donated $10,000 for the purpose of having the institution located within her boundaries. Three sections of land in Jasper county were procured of the General Government, and disposed of for the purposes of improvement. The State has also paid $30,000 on the College building, as we have shown. The lands of the Farm and the available assets in the hands of the Executive Committee are worth to-day $80,000, so that should the State dispose of the property and abandon the project, she would make a profit of $50,000. There are some $11,468.83 worth of improved stock and tools on the farm, a fine young orchard in bearing condition, consisting of 400 trees and a commodious farm house and barn. The condition and prospects of the whole project are highly flattering and prosperous.

If the Legislature should make the necessary appropriation this winter, the college building will be completed within the ensuing eighteen months, and the course of instruction be commenced. It is necessary, in order that the State should avail itself of the college grant, that instruction in the college course should be commenced in the spring of 1867, so that it behooves Iowa to see that the prize shall not be lost by default. The gentlemen who have the affairs of the farm under their supervision, are capable, responsible and energetic. It is their great desire to push the building forward to a speedy completion. Only $20,000 of the last appropriation have been expended, leaving, however, an insufficiency to carry the enterprise through. The few thousands required will no doubt be given without hesitation.

"The Daughter of the Regiment"—A Noble Example.

At a meeting of the officers of the 18th Regiment Ill. Inf. Vols., held at Camp Butler, Ill., January 8th, 1866, for the purpose of arriving at ways and contributing means for the support of Jennie Irvin, an orphan girl, whose father, a veteran soldier of the 18th Illinois infantry was unfortunately killed while *en route* for Springfield, Ill., to be discharged, Lieut. Col. Jules C. Webber was called to the chair, and A. W. Wright appointed Secretary. Whereupon the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, By the death of her father, Jennie Irvin is left an orphan and without the means of support:

Resolved, That we the commissioned officers of the 18th Illinois Infantry Volunteers, hereby adopt Miss Jennie Irvin as "Daughter of the Regiment," and do pledge ourselves to protect, educate and maintain her until she arrives at lawful age.

Resolved, That Maj. N. R. Yeargin be appointed guardian of Miss Jennie Irvin, "Daughter of the Regiment," and that he be authorized to levy, from time to time, such tax on each officer as the officers of the regiment may be necessary to properly educate and maintain her.

Resolved, That the guardian keep a correct account of all expenditures, and make annual report of the same to the Secretary.

Resolved, That Lieut. Col. Jules C. Webber be [illegible] appointed Permanent President and Alfred W. Wright Permanent Secretary of the organization.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Springfield *Journal*, CHICAGO TRIBUNE and St. Louis *Democrat*, and that a copy of the same be furnished the Adjutant General of the State of Illinois, to be filed with the records of the regiment.

JULES C. WEBBER, President.

ALFRED W. WRIGHT, Secretary.

The Mediterranean Trip.

Mr. Oscanyan, the Turkish scholar and lecturer, whose projected tour to the Mediterranean and Black Seas, was noticed in our columns a few days since, has received the following letter from Ex-President Fillmore:

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, January 3, 1866.

MR. C. OSCANYAN—*Dear Sir*:—I have looked over your programme for a pleasure trip to the Mediterranean and Black Seas, with a great deal of interest and satisfaction, and think, if it can be carried out according to the intent, that it will not only be a very cheap but a most delightful excursion, and I do not wholly despair of being able to join you some where on the Mediterranean or Black Seas.

I trust that you will write me from Malta to the care of "John Munroe & Co., Paris, France," informing me when you will probably be at Constantinople and Varna, for, if possible, I shall hope to join the expedition at one of those places.

You will of course retain a stateroom for myself and Mrs. Fillmore. Truly yours,

MILLARD FILLMORE.

Brutal Outrage upon a Minister—His Life Despaired of.

[From the Louisville Journal, 12th.]

On Monday night last, about half-past eight o'clock, Elder Thos. J. Fisher, while passing through Fourth street, was attacked by some unknown ruffian and beaten so badly that it is feared he will not recover. The scoundrel assaulted Mr. Fisher with a heavy slung-shot, causing a fracture of the skull. He was taken to the residence of Mrs. Bibbs, on Grayson street, where he lies insensible. Dr. Rogers was called to attend Mr. Fisher, for whom everything that medical skill can suggest is being done. We sincerely hope he may be restored. Elder Fisher is one of the most eminent divines in the Baptist Church of Kentucky, and is known only to be esteemed for his great piety and uniform goodness of heart. His vile assailant should, and we trust will, be caught and summarily punished. The police force of Louisville should not rest until they have secured the villainous perpetrator of so vile a deed.

"Excitement in Floyd County, Iowa."

CHICAGO, July 13, 1866.

Editors of the Chicago Tribune:

I notice in your paper of this date an article under the above head, copied from the Charles City (Iowa) *Intelligencer* of the 4th inst. Justice to the parties referred to in this part of the country demands that the public should be informed that the article is largely a fabrication, set afloat probably by a vindictive husband, not only for the injury of innocent parties, but to screen himself from his unjustifiable conduct. Mrs. Nelson, it seems, left her husband because his conduct was such that she could not live with him longer, and her husband had notice of her intention. When she returned to this county she went directly to her father's house, where she intends to remain. She is a respectable woman, and belongs to a highly respectable family. The article bears upon its face an inconsistency. It first charges that she was enticed away by her brother-in-law; secondly, intimates that she was enticed away by a stranger; both of which are untrue.

JUSTICE.

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REAL ESTATE.

For Sale—160 feet by 160 to a 20 feet alley, on Michigan avenue, for $[illegible] per foot, or time. 20 acres of land on Indiana avenue, for $[illegible] per acre. 10 acres of land on the Vincennes Road, just south of the City Limits. 10 acres on Douglas avenue. Those wishing to purchase in the southern part of the city will find these the cheapest lands offered in the vicinity, being the most beautiful residence property in that delightful part of the city, and the only place for the great Central Depot of Chicago.

GLENN & TAYLER, 78 Washington street.

ARRIVAL OF MADAME ALWIN, the GREAT FRENCH ASTROLOGIST. All persons who have any desire to know their future may have them correctly stated by Mad. Alwin, at 343 South Clark street, (opposite Adams house). She may be consulted on all matters concerning love, marriage, courtships, law matters, business affairs, and will tell the name of the lady or gentleman they will marry, also the names of her visitors.

Wrought Spikes and Nails,

1,100 Kegs Nails, Assorted,
300 Kegs Wrought Spikes.

For sale low, by R. C. COLGATE, 19 South Clark street.

FLOUR! FLOUR!

Choice White Winter and Spring Wheat Flour for sale at greatly reduced prices to close consignments. In lots to suit purchasers. [illegible] Commission Merchants, 46 Franklin street.

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CHICAGO CITY MILLS KEEP on hand and deliver to any part of the city Fancy Flour and [illegible]. XXXX White Wheat Flour ... $13.00. XXX Winter Wheat Flour, very nice ... $11.50. XX Spring Flour, very good ... $[illegible]. Mills corner of Kinzie and Jefferson sts.

CHICAGO BARREL COMPANY, MANUFACTURERS OF Staves and Tight Cooperage, Office—No. 88 LaSalle Street.

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A CHOICE LOT On the north side of West Washington street, between Wood and Lincoln, 50 feet front. FOR SALE CHEAP. BAIRD & BRADLEY, Corner Lake and LaSalle streets.

BOTANIC PHYSICIAN. DR. A. M. READ Has removed to office No. 4 Post Office Block, 127 Dearborn street, (upstairs) opposite the Post Office.

DR. R. R. BALL. Dealer in Botanic and Eclectic Medicines. [illegible]

CO-PARTNERSHIP. J. B. [illegible]. Has this day been admitted as partner, and the business will hereafter be [illegible]. Chicago, January 1st 1866.

PHILIP WADSWORTH. [illegible] LOOMIS & CO.

New Advertisements.

Littell's Living Age.

ESTABLISHED IN 1844.

Enlarged for 1866.

A Magazine published every Saturday in Boston, containing the best Reviews, Criticisms, Tales, Fugitive Poetry, Scientific, Biographical, and Political Information, gathered from the entire body of English Periodical Literature, and forming Four Handsome Volumes, every year, of immediate interest, and solid permanent value.

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[illegible]

Published every Saturday at $8 a year, free of postage, by LITTELL, SON & CO., 30 Bromfield Street, Boston.

Extracts from Letters, and from Notices of the Press.

[illegible]

Liberal Offers for New Subscribers.

To any person who will send us FOUR yearly subscribers, PAID IN ADVANCE, we will send [illegible]. For EIGHT yearly subscribers, PAID IN ADVANCE, we will send one Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing Machine, worth $55.

Organized 1855.

CHICAGO FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL ... $200,000.00
SURPLUS ... 22,641.76
... $222,641.76

Assets January 1st, 1866.

PAR VALUE.

U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds, '81 ... $[illegible]
U. S. 5 per cent. Bonds, 10-40 ... [illegible]
U. S. 7-30 Treasury Notes ... [illegible]
Loans on Mortgages ... [illegible]
Bills Receivable for Loans on Call ... [illegible]
Illinois State Bonds ... [illegible]
Chicago City Bonds ... [illegible]
Joliet and Chicago R. R. Bonds ... [illegible]
Beloit and Madison R. R. Bonds ... [illegible]
Merch'ts Sav'gs Loan and Trust Co. Stock ... [illegible]
Office Furniture, &c. ... [illegible]
Prem's uny'd and int'st due but uncollected ... [illegible]
Interest accrued on Loans and 7-30's, but not due, about ... [illegible]
Cash on hand ... [illegible]

Losses unpaid ... $7,[illegible]
Dividends unpaid ... [illegible]

OFFICE—N. W. Corner of Lake and Clark Streets.

THOMAS CHURCH, President.
C. N. HOLDEN, Secretary.

THE PEWS IN THE NEW ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Corner of North Dearborn and White streets, (Rev. J. E. Gulliver, pastor,) will be rented at the Church on MONDAY EVENING, January 15th, at 7½ o'clock.

TEETH. Extracted WITHOUT PAIN by the use of "Nitrous Oxide," at TREGO'S Dental Rooms, 73 Clark street, near Randolph.

GET OUT OF MEXICO. New Song and Chorus. By J. P. WEBSTER. Appropriately illustrated, showing the manner in which our "Uncle Sam" is expected to expel "Max" from the "Halls of the Montezumas." PRICE 30 cents. Published by LYON & HEALY, Clark and Washington streets, Chicago. Western Depot for the publications of O. Ditson & Co.

PURCHASING AGENCY. 83 Washington st., Chicago. Prompt attention given to orders for the purchase of ANYTHING in the Chicago market. Consignments of any kind executed for non-residents. Country produce sold on commission. W. S. PROUDFOOT & CO.

COAL! COAL! COAL! J. A. STONE, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in BITUMINOUS COAL, BRIAR HILL, ORMSBY AND WILLOW BANK. Office and Yard, 216 Market Street. Orders may be left at 94 Dearborn street, Room 3, from 8 to 12 A. M.

DRESSED HOGS. Particular attention given to sales. Liberal advances made and quick returns made by CARROLL, BEATTIE & CO., Commission and Produce Merchants, NO. 25 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, CHICAGO, ILL.

UNDERWOOD & CO., General Commission Merchants, Corner LaSalle and Washington streets. P. L. UNDERWOOD. [illegible]. We give our personal attention to the disposal of property consigned to us, also to the condition and quality of Seed Wheat [illegible], and give our attention to hold on margins for sale in this and Eastern markets. We have experience in and are well supplied with [illegible] to good advantage. UNDERWOOD & CO., Corner LaSalle and Washington sts.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG FACTORY. Constantly on hand GUNNY BAGS, 2½-3 Bushel—in any quantity. Burlap Sacks—(Extra Heavy,) COTTON, LINEN AND PAPER FLOUR SACKS Of the Best Quality. And all [illegible] BAGS of every description. HART, AUSTIN & CO., No. 183 So. Water-st., Chicago.

Notice of Co-Partnership. No. 73 South Water Street. CHICAGO, 1st January, 1866. Having this day formed a co-partnership [illegible] J. V. CLARKE, of the late firm of [illegible], CLARKE & CO., of New York City, we will continue the General Commission Business, under the firm name of J. V. & W. CLARKE & CO. WILLIAM CLARKE & CO.

Turks Island Salt, Ground Alum Salt, Liverpool Fine Dairy Salt, FOR SALE BY UNDERWOOD & CO.

HANKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, General Commission Merchants, And Dealers in SALT, WATER-LIME AND STUCCO. Particular attention given to the receiving and selling of Dressed Hogs. Office, No. 179 South Water-st., corner of LaSalle, Chicago. [illegible]

THE GREAT AMERICAN SAFES. Manufactured by Diebold, Bahmann & Co. [illegible]

C. F. ADAMS & CO., GENERAL PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 22 Commercial street, Boston, Mass. [illegible]

SALT! SALT! SALT! 1000 barrels Ground Salt, [illegible] for sale at TWO DOLLARS per bbl., by [illegible] HUTCHINSON, 72 Clark street.

TEXAS OSAGE ORANGE SEED On Hand and Ready for Delivery. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

OFFICE, No. 51 CLARK STREET.

[illegible]

Terms of the Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

MONDAY, JANUARY 15, 1866.

LAND FOR THE FREEDMEN.

The bill introduced by Senator Trumbull for enlarging the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau, is the most important and statesmanlike in its character of any of the measures yet brought forward for advancing the interests and protecting the liberties of the colored people at the South. Important as we hold the right of suffrage to be, and it is indispensable to the full liberty of any class, we regard the right and opportunity to own and lease land as even more vital to a free people. This right it has been the universal aim of the Southern whites, since the President divided with them the work of reconstruction, to deny to the Southern blacks. In Mississippi, South Carolina, Georgia, and wherever their Legislatures have met, they have said in effect, "The negro shall not be a landholder nor a householder. If he were he would be independent, like ourselves, and we could not hire his labor upon our own terms. Therefore he shall neither own nor lease land," etc. Even where no laws have been passed public sentiment forbids a white man to sell or lease land to a negro. These enactments and prejudices are merely a new application of the old doctrine, "cursed be Canaan, a servant shall he be among his brethren." Throughout the war all friends of emancipation and the Union foresaw the necessity that the great land monopoly of the South should, with the labor monopoly, be broken down, so that all poor men, whether white or black, should have the opportunity to provide themselves with homes, without which they would forever remain a vagabond and "shiftless" race, the perpetual prey of the land-owning and labor-hiring class. Many desired to accomplish this result through confiscation; but here they were met by the difficulty that, under the constitution, real estate could only remain confiscated for treason during the life of the traitor, so that at his death his heirs would be restored to the fee. Such a division of Southern estates, with a life interest in the negroes and the fee in their late masters, it was generally admitted, would inflame the resentments between the white and black races and add to the welfare of neither.

But the distribution of land to the freedmen in some manner, is indispensable to the social independence and real freedom of the colored race at the South. Such distribution should not result from confiscation, or it will involve bitterness; nor should it bestow the lands gratuitously, or it will encourage idleness. The wiser mode is for the Government to take up the unoccupied lands of the South, and buy up such desirable lands as may be for sale, and sell or lease them to the freedmen on fair terms. The only objection to this plan would be the liability to collusion between the Government agents employed to buy and sell the lands and the sellers and purchasers of the same. With proper safeguards against such abuses by the agents of the Bureau, the bill of Senator Trumbull would accomplish great good. It first provides that the act creating the Freedmen's Bureau shall continue to apply to refugees and freedmen in all parts of the United States until otherwise provided by law. This perpetuates the Bureau until Congress shall choose to abolish it. It divides the South into districts and sub-districts, with proper commissioners and clerks to supervise the affairs of the Bureau. The fourth section of the bill authorizes the President to reserve from sale under the homestead or pre-emption laws, and to set apart for the use of loyal freedmen and refugees unoccupied lands in Florida, Mississippi and Arkansas, not exceeding in all three millions of acres. As the United States own no lands in those States except the inaccessible swamps and mountains which slaveholders never would own, and which nature has always sufficiently set apart for refugees and freedmen, it is hardly worth while for Congress to re-enact the laws of God in this respect, or to bestow even on paupers that which will make them poorer. The lands included in this section are mainly worthless, and the fewer of them the freedmen own the richer they will be. The next section confirms the titles granted by Gen. Sherman to the freedmen of the Sea Islands, and is of substantial value. We hope for the honor of the white men of the country it will be promptly passed.

But the feature of this bill which gives it greatest value is its provision authorizing Commissioners for the Freedmen to procure in the name of the United States by grant or purchase such lands as may be required for refugees and Freedmen. As presented, the operation of the bill is limited to such freedmen as are "dependent upon the Government for support." We hope that clause will be stricken out, so as to open a channel whereby all freedmen may become land-owners, if they desire, without first becoming paupers. Let Congress make an appropriation under this act, and so break down the Southern land monopoly by selling good arable lands to the freedmen for a fair valuation. Let the act be stripped of all useless limitations and its scope made as wide as possible, to the end that no industrious colored man in the South shall be legislated into a pauper without the right to have a home while living, or a grave when dead.

DISMISSAL OF SWEENY.

Gen. Thos. W. Sweeney, a major in the regular and Major General in the volunteer service of the United States, has been dismissed from the army for "absence without leave."

It seems that he was elected Secretary of War and generalissimo of the "Fenegans," and being stationed with his regiment at Nashville, made application for leave of absence to visit the "Head Center" at New York. Maj. Gen. Thomas, commanding the department of Tennessee, refused to grant it. Thereupon Gen. Sweeny took French leave, and without permission absented himself from his regiment. Whereupon, for this act of gross insubordination and violation of military discipline, the Secretary of War dismissed him from the service of the United States. Major Sweeny was a brave officer, and fought gallantly during the war, and was popular in the army. It is very much to be regretted that he has so foolishly made shipwreck of his military prestige. How the idea could ever have found lodgment in his brain that an officer in the American army was at liberty to accept a commission in a filibustering organization, to make war on a nation with which we are at peace, is beyond our comprehension.

The Celtic mind is very singularly constituted. A Celt does not seem to perceive that a man cannot be a citizen of two countries at the same time. They readily abjure their allegiance to the British Government and enter with [illegible] upon the voting and office holding [illegible] of American citizenship. And while thus incorporated into the body politic of [illegible], they deliberately proceed to organize an Irish Republic, elect a President, Secretaries of War, Navy, and Finance, a Senate and a House of Representatives, establish a temporary capital for their Republic, levy [illegible] subjects, who are sworn citizens of the United States, purchase and collect arms [illegible], adopt a seal and flag, issue bonds, coin money, and perform other acts of National sovereignty. The object of the whole machinery and organization being to invade a portion of British territory and conquer it by force of arms from the Government to which it belongs. And while all this [illegible] is going on, these Fenians take shelter beneath the stars and stripes, and claim the protection of our Government on the ground of citizenship! Now, if these warlike "Fenegans," as Frank Blair calls them, are citizens of the inchoate Irish Republic, they cannot be citizens of the United States, but are aliens endeavoring to embroil our Government in hostilities with a nation with whom we are at peace.

Perhaps the N. Y. Times explains the solution, in saying that "there is a license allowed to the Celtic imagination which has never been, and which never will be, accorded to any other race of men that inhabit the globe. [illegible] "German Republic" to invade the "Fatherland" and overthrow the Prussian Government, [illegible]

The American people thus far have enjoyed the [illegible] as an excellent farce, and have laughed [illegible] at it, and that is the only reason the whole thing has not [illegible] The Irish Republic, with the O'Mahoney for President, O'Roberts for Vice President, O'Killian for Treasurer, [illegible]

[illegible]

the men were playing their mimic parts, and that the whole thing was as funny and laughable as any of the side-splitting performances of Barney Williams and his accomplished wife, in McVicker's theatre.

The only thing about the affair that is to be much deprecated is, the pilfering of the pockets of poor Irish girls and laboring men of their hard earnings, to maintain in idleness and style a parcel of confidence men, who have so imposed on the credulity of their ignorant countrymen as to make them believe they were really going to liberate Ireland in a short time! It is all wrong, indeed it is wicked, to thus impose on the generous feeling of the Irish for their kindred across the "big water." How infinitely better and more useful it would be to employ the three or four millions of dollars said to be collected by the leaders from their dupes, in aiding emigration from Ireland. This money, judiciously used, would bring over several hundred thousand of the "oppressed" Celts to a free land, flowing with milk and whiskey punch, where there is plenty of work at high wages, abundance of white bread and nutritious meat, free schools, cheap lands, and a chance to become citizens, voters and office-holders in a short time. Ireland is a poor, cramped-up, foggy, boggy country at best; and even if freed from the rule of Great Britain, the Celts would be vastly better off in this great, grand, glorious Republic.

NEW SOUTHERN CONFIDENCE GAME.

Many of the reconstructed rebels are exceedingly "sweet" on Northern capitalists. With charming candor and graceful condescension, they acknowledge that the South greatly needs an infusion of Northern energy, enterprise, industry and money. We almost feel indebted to them at times for the politeness with which they discuss and acknowledge these points of superiority on our part. We are even tempted to expand on the advantages afforded by the Southern States for the profitable investment of Northern capital, and to recommend to our Northern financiers to aid in the work of covering the financial nakedness of the South, even though we approach the subject as we have already so often done, walking backwards and with eyes reverentially averted, so as not to see the real merits of the investment. But no sooner do we thus reciprocate the Southern "sweetness" than some new proof is thrust upon us that, for all the absence of capital at the South, there always has been and still is the all sufficient and inexorable reason that it fails to pay there as well as in the North, and that all attempts to force capital out of its natural channels will prove disastrous failures. A recent illustration of this fact is found in the experience of the Northern subscribers to the great National Express scheme recently concocted at Richmond. A knot of reconstructed Southerners who sensibly appreciated the great need of capital at the South contrived a very ingenious mode of introducing several millions from the North. They propose a great National Express Company, with a capital of five millions. Exactly what this great enterprise is to perform with its capital of five millions the world is not informed, except that it will carry packages from place to place for hire, on railroad, steamboat and stage lines which are the property of other people. For aught we or its subscribers know, it may yet drive a daily donkey of its own from Richmond to Petersburg, but this would be expensive, and is therefore improbable. But five millions having been agreed upon as the capital stock, the magnanimity of the South is shown by a concerted effort to have the entire stock taken in the North. An ex-rebel general is sent post haste to New York city, with despatches positively limiting the astute financiers of Wall street to two millions. Not another cent can they have for affection or greenbacks. Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis and other points are in like manner limited to their quotas. The agents empowered to receive subscriptions in each place proceed secretly, stealthily like the Emperor of France, with his mine of diamonds, in the Mont Cenis tunnel. Only a favored few are permitted even to know of the existence of the enterprise. The agents in each city are wholly ignorant of what is being done in any other city. On a given day, at a given hour, the books are opened, and lo! at nightfall there has been subscribed—

In the Northern States	$4,940,000
In the Southern States	60,000
Total	$5,000,000

What Northern financier can fail to be struck by the marvelous generosity which enables the Southern projectors of such an enterprise to distribute all but about one-eightieth of a stock so valuable among Northern capitalists. What a giving away of plums to be sure. But this is not all. The Southern managers are not only willing to give the North all the stock, but to take upon the South the burden of the management. When the stockholders meet in Richmond it is found that the proxies have been so skillfully manipulated that of the eleven directors eight are Southern men, still living in the South, and though only three are classed as Northern men, yet even of these three two are Richmond men, one of whom has resided in Baltimore during the war, and the other in New York. We trust our readers will bear the shock if we add that though the subscribers have all been assessed twenty per cent, and have paid down their first cool million towards the "rehabilitation of the South," by this enterprise, yet they remain in a happy state of uncertainty as to the use that has been made of it. It will thus be seen that five millions of dollars may be extracted from Northern capitalists in a manner so smooth and oily that the donors will hardly feel their loss, while the gentlemen who risk one-eightieth of the stock shall secure for themselves ten-elevenths of the management. Let none doubt after this that the South needs capital. It can live very well on its wits, and Northern men will do well to use theirs.

THE CHEMISTRY OF NATURE.

In a previous article we stated the theory of vision adopted by Mr. Harrington. In this, we will present his theory regarding the constitution of the sun, which is equally opposed to commonly received opinions.

Astrologers and philosophers long deceived the world, and were themselves deceived, in regard to the movements of heavenly bodies. But, perhaps, of all deceivers that mankind has had to contend with, the sun himself has been the greatest. Before the days of Copernicus and Galileo, every person gave the sun credit for being a great traveller, and we find him represented, in the ancient pictures of the constellations, with a blazing car and fiery steeds, travelling as a ruling monarch, with a brilliant train of moon and stars as his followers; and with these he was supposed to journey not less than 285,000,000 miles each day. To Copernicus we are indebted for proving that the apparent motion of the sun is caused by the diurnal rotation of the earth on its own axis. For teaching this, Galileo was kept a prisoner for five years at Sienna and Arcetri; nor would his jailors consent to his release until he told a solemn falsehood to those solemn falsehood-loving wise men. But notwithstanding it is 233 years since Galileo exposed the deceptive character of the sun, in lending philosophers to believe him so great a traveller, he has to this day continued to decide them in the belief that he is so liberal a benefactor as to supply all the planets in the solar system, and their satellites, with all the light and heat which they receive. One theory supposes the sun to be an immense mass of solid, incandescent matter, according to Sir Isaac Newton's estimate 2,000 times more hot than red-hot iron; and according to recent calculations, glowing with light 220 times more vivid than the flame known as the magnesian light; from this mass of fire and flame the solar system is said to be supplied with light and heat. And so tremendous is supposed to be the power with which light and heat are projected from the sun, that it is estimated to be equal to 60,000 horse power for each square yard of the sun's surface; equal to the power obtained by the consumption of 12,000 pounds of coal per hour! Whence comes the supply of fuel necessary to keep it burning? Comets cannot supply it, because all of them which are seen to approach the sun, are also seen to leave it again. Planets cannot fall into the sun unfuel, because none of them have been missed from the earliest period of recorded history. And even if they were to be so used, how long would they last? The sun itself is 1,380,000 times as large as the earth. A proximate idea of their relative proportions may be realized from the fact, verified by experiment, that 1,380,000 grains of wheat will measure eight bushels. Therefore, in size, the earth is to the sun as one grain of wheat is to eight bushels of wheat. If we suppose the sun to consume hourly a bulk of fuel equal to its own bulk, the earth would be swallowed up in a moment, and all the planets, satellites and asteroids would be consumed in four minutes and fifty-six seconds!

A second theory, advocated by Sir William Herschel, and which has found many supporters, supposes the sun to be a large habitable globe, surrounded by a glowing, luminous atmosphere from which, and not from the sun itself, the solar system is supplied with light and heat. A German philosopher, however, discovered in the solar spectrum certain dark lines, and, finding that the flame of a lamp when impregnated with the vapors of certain metals produced a spectrum with corresponding lines, he inferred that the vapors of the same metals must exist over the sun's surface, and that the body of the sun must be in an incandescent state to emit such vapors. The various metals. And such appears to be the more common opinion, at the present day, in consequence of this discovery. According to Sir William Herschel's theory we can only infer that the sun's atmosphere is composed of inflammable gases similar to the earth's atmosphere, and that the light and heat which supply the solar system are generated by combustion. But it requires about three and a half times more actual weight of gaseous fuel to keep a certain sized mass of gaseous flame in a state of combustion, than the weight of solid fuel required to keep up a mass of solid fire of the same size. And again, it may be asked, whence would come the supply? In addition to the fuel necessary to both these theories, a supply of oxygen gas would be necessary to support the combustion. In the case of terrestial fires, this is obtained from the earth's atmosphere, and is consumed in prodigious quantities. In a recent account of the Dowlais iron furnaces, at Swansea, South Wales, it is stated that "on an average 380 tons of ore, fuel and limestone are thrown into each furnace weekly, and that to enable these to act upon each other, not less than 2,330 tons of atmospheric air are driven in by the blast; that is more than three times as much air, by weight, as of solid materials."

Heat is produced in the case of a common coal fire somewhat as follows: The oxygen gas, which forms one-fifth of the earth's atmosphere, contains a large amount of latent caloric. As this gas chemically combines with particles of carbon, it becomes carbonic acid gas. In this form it cannot hold in a latent state as much caloric by 7,220 degrees, as before; therefore this 7,226 degrees of caloric, being set free during the process of combustion, becomes sensible heat, and being thus in connection with the fuel of which the fire is composed, it saturates it with such quantities of heat as to render it incandescent. It is upon this principle that the above calculations are based, respecting the combustion going on in the sun, as these theories suppose: for unless such combustion were produced by different kinds of fuel coming in contact, and combining as they come together, it could not be lasting; and if the fuel of which the sun is composed existed together in proper proportion for combustion, instead of having to come in contact in timely order during combustion, it would all explode at once like a barrel of gunpowder, or a mass of gun-cotton. To keep such a fire, as the sun is supposed to be, continually burning, would require a shower of planets to fall into it as thick and fast as hailstones fall on the earth during a hail storm, and a globe of atmosphere that would fill the orbit of Neptune, the diameter of which is 5,740,000,000 miles, would not last longer than a year. Again, if it were true that light and heat issue from the sun in every direction, it is evident that the few straggling planets in the solar system could intercept scarcely the hundred millionth of its rays, and that the rest would pass off into space. This involves a prodigality entirely at variance with the wise economy of nature. We know that the quantities of light and heat that each planet would receive would decrease according to the square of the distance each one would be from the sun. Mercury would receive about seven times more than the Earth. All its waters would be dissipated, all vegetable and animal life destroyed, and it would move in its orbit, a lifeless void. The temperature of Mars would be about the same as that of our polar regions; while the cold in Jupiter or Saturn would be so insufferably great that we can form no idea of its severity; and on them no known kind of animal, vegetable, or fluid, could exist.

Another theory, called the undulatory theory, supposes light and heat to be only effects, the same as sound; and as sound requires a material medium through which to transmit its waves or undulations, so the undulations which produce the effects of light and heat require a similar medium to transmit them. It is therefore argued that space, between the atmospheres of worlds, is filled with a material etherial medium. But space offers no opposition to the earth's motion of 68,000 miles an hour in its orbit; whereas, if it were filled with ether, however attenuated such matter may be, it must oppose and retard this motion. Again, comets, when receding from the sun, always travel with their tails in front of their nucleuses, without any change being produced in the form of their tails or in their position, whereas if space were occupied by matter, however attenuated, it must effect the very flimsy matter of which the extremities of the tails of comets are composed.

In the foregoing remarks we simply reproduce the arguments and illustrations of Mr. Harrington, without intending to express an opinion as to their soundness. From some of the opinions taken in his lectures we should decidedly dissent, and his reasoning does not always appear philosophical, but there can be no question of his ingenuity and candor. He discusses subjects upon which the wisest man will hardly venture to be dogmatic, some of his "Guesses at Truth" impress us with the conviction that they contain at least the germ of important discoveries. Whoever wishes to read an exposition of the theory last mentioned will find it in an able article on "The Constitution of the Universe," by Professor Tyndall in the last number of the *Fortnightly Review*. For the present we are concerned only with the doctrine of Mr. Harrington. His own theory upon the subject in question is that the sun is a habitable globe, similar to the earth, and possessing a similar atmosphere; that the inflammable matter contained in its atmosphere undergoes combustion, and produces light and heat; that these never extend beyond the atmosphere, but fall upon the surface of the sun and are absorbed. He holds further, that the process by which light and heat is furnished to the earth is precisely the same.

By a bold and original generalization he conceives that the sun exerts a chemical or ignipotent power analagous to the mechanical power of gravitation; and that each planet in its turn exerts a similar power, which reacts upon the sun in proportion to its size and distance from it. That this power causes a uniform and general combustion of the compound inflammable gases of the atmosphere, and is the cause of all the light which falls on the earth's surface; and that the sudden change of latent caloric into sensible heat, during such combustion, produces all the heat which the earth receives. We will present in a final article the reasoning upon which this theory is founded.

The Tariffs and Financial Convulsions.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

I am gratified to see that your Protection correspondent has come down from his high horse, and that he is now ready to admit that something else than low tariffs were responsible for the financial convulsions of 1837 and 1857. When brought face to face with the fact that both of those periods were periods of high protective tariffs which had been in force for six and eleven years respectively, he introduces two new elements of the problem, viz: 1. Inflation of the currency; 2. *Fear* of low tariffs. Please to remember that I have not introduced these new elements, though I think that the inflation of the currency at any particular time should be duly considered. I have never found a Protectionist who was willing to admit that the inflation of the currency had anything to do with financial disaster unless the disaster came at a period of high tariffs, as in the cases under consideration. Then, of course, the Protectionists will cast about for as many avenues of escape as possible. But how absurd it is, upon general principles, to say that a period when men are getting a full return for their labor should be more likely to be a period of financial disaster, than one in which they are getting only a partial return! J. H. L.

Illinois Items.

The Sandwich *Gazette* of the 11th, says that a young lady of DeKalb, hitherto of high standing and respectability, has been arrested and imprisoned as an accomplice of young Atwood, who recently murdered his wife, she having promised to marry Atwood if he would do the unnatural deed.

About three o'clock on Sunday morning last a fire broke out in the frame building between Doe & Durham's bank and Curtis' grocery store, Kankakee, and the three buildings adjoining each other were entirely destroyed. The occupants were: W. S. Watt, shoe store; Habermehl, as a confectionery store; W. H. Beebe; Mrs. Morgan, as a millinery store; James Fletcher as a barber shop, and Joseph Noel, shoemaker. The entire loss foots up about $8,500. While this fire was in progress an attempt was made to fire a building near by, occupied by Mrs. J. H. Parsons as a millinery store, but the attempt was discovered and defeated. The first fire was the work of incendiaries.

The Geneseo *Republic* says a boy by the name of White, aged about seven years, living with his parents near the Catholic church in that city, was accidentally shot and killed by his little brother, on Wednesday. The boys were playing with a gun in the garret of the house, when by some means it was discharged, the contents entering the body of the little boy, and killing him almost instantly.

The Springfield *Journal* learns that all the streams in that vicinity and all over the State, are rapidly rising, owing to the late rains. The ground being frozen, all the water that falls runs off into the streams, and, unless a sudden freeze comes, a time of high water may be expected. In this case, much damage will be done to property. We understand that as far as possible, preparations are being made to meet this emergency.

At the time of the locomotive explosion at Decatur, mentioned a few days since, Lieut. Col. Hale, of the 30th Illinois Volunteers, who was just returning home from Texas, was severely injured, although at present his prospect for recovery is good.

The Carbondale *New Era* notices a cotton gin improvement in operation in that place which does away with the lint room entirely. When properly attached it will gin eight bales of cotton in twelve hours. A patent has been applied for by the proprietors.

The Pittsfield "*Old Flag*" says that Mr. John Garrett, an old and much respected citizen of Pittsfield, Montgomery county, there is every reason to believe, has been murdered at Holden, Cass county, Mo. A short time since the body of a murdered man was found lying near a bayou, in that county, and in his pocket was found a memorandum signed "B. F. Garrett," who is a son of the deceased, and [illegible]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Progress in Congress—The House Debates—Speeches of Voorhees, Wilson, Kelley, etc.—The Illinois Central and Camden & Amboy Controversy—Extraordinary Passage of a Bill in the Senate to Pay claims for War Damages—The Bill Recalled from the House—Senator Howe's Speech—The Committee on Reconstruction.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10, 1866.

Congress is getting well warmed up to its work the present week, as is evinced by the fact that the sessions of the House are lengthening into four or five hours, instead of one or two hours per day as heretofore. The great number of proposed measures of legislation, and the very considerable quantity of constitutional amendments already offered, give the various committees full employment. At the same time the unsettled and overshadowing issue of reconstruction, and the uncertain and delicate position of the relations between the executive and the majority in Congress, lend unwonted interest to the daily debates. The result is seen in the crowded galleries and the full attendance of members of the House, as well as the unusually close attention paid to the enunciation of the views of different members.

THE COPPERHEAD INDORSEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Since the fine legal argument of Mr. Shellabarger, there have been four or five strong speeches in the House. That of Mr. D. W. Voorhees, of Indiana, yesterday, was the "last word" of the late Copperhead party, which is now engaged, like its snaky prototype, in the absorbing occupation of changing its skin. Voorhees dealt largely in praises of the President, denunciation of the "radicals" and the "nigger," and in classical platitudes about the glory and power of a restored Union. It was a long speech, but not a strong one, from any honest point of view. The burden of all the harangues of the "reconstructed" Democratic party, is that "this is a white man's government." If they could only get Andy Johnson on to that platform they would willingly mortgage their eternal salvation on the issue. But they have got to make the President unsay some very "black republican" heresies he has heretofore uttered, before they can make their own calling and election sure.

Bingham, of Ohio, made a very keen extemporaneous reply to Voorhees, and to-day, the discussion was ably continued by Scofield and Kelley, both of Pennsylvania, and Wilson, of Iowa. The latter is one of the ablest and best members of the House, sound in principle, and reliable and hard-working in practice. These discussions are tolerably well reported to you by telegraph, and I will not enlarge upon them.

HASTY LEGISLATION.

It is surprising that veteran politicians (not to say statesmen) of the long experience which so many in the present Congress have enjoyed in practical legislation, should let such instances of crude and superficial law-making as the two following, slip through their practised fingers. The Senate yesterday sent to the House, asking the return of a bill, passed by the former body the day before, under a misapprehension. The House on the same day, sent to the Senate for a bill which it had itself passed some days before, and which was discovered to contain a remarkable and before unthought-of permission to all the railroads in the United States (including the Illinois Central) to charge the Government for transporting troops, etc.—the effect of which must be not only to allow them to retain the sums paid to them by the Government, (viz.: 66⅔ per cent of the established rates paid to other roads), but ultimately to give them the remaining 33⅓ per cent. Curiously enough this mistake was first detected and exposed a week after its passage, by Mr. Baldwin, of Mass., in a letter to his own newspaper—the Worcester *Spy*. The bill was ostensibly one to entitle all railroads to equal privileges in transporting passengers, freight, Government supplies, etc., *and to receive compensation therefor*; and it was supposed and honestly intended by the House, to be a bill for abolishing the monopoly of the soulless corporation of Camden & Amboy, with its infamous New Jersey tax on through travel. But it really contained a grant (in the words italicised) to all railroads to charge the United States for transportation; and when Mr. Washburne brought up in the House the charge in Mr. Baldwin's paper that "its real but undeclared purpose was to release the Illinois Central from its obligation to carry troops and military stores for the Government free of charge," it electrified the majority in the House, who innocently thought they had passed a bill against all railway monopolies. Mr. Washburne made the honest avowal (as did Wilson, of Iowa, and Garfield, of Ohio, who introduced the bill), that he never dreamed of any such interpretation being put upon that final clause. Mr. Baldwin showed that he had tried to get in an argument on the bill, showing its dangerous tendencies, when it was passed, but it was rushed through under the previous question. After a thorough and wholesome ventilation of the subject (in which the abuse of the "previous question" were forcibly shown up, and it was asserted that the stock of the Central had gone up 17 per cent since the passage of the bill), Mr. Boutwell quietly moved that the House get the premature bantling back from the Senate, which was accordingly done.

ANOTHER BLUNDER.

The other measure referred to as a piece of hasty legislation was a bill which the Senate passed without debate to pay $9,900 to J. O. Armes, of Fairfax county, Va., for his property destroyed by the United States army. Now this bill was reported by the Senate Committee on Claims, of which Mr. Clark, of N. H., is chairman; and so accustomed are both Houses of Congress to go by the reports of committees, that this foolish precedent was made without a word being said on either side. Senator Wilson, in moving to get back the bill, very truly said that it was an opening for a call of five hundred or a thousand millions from the National Treasury. He avowed his own opposition to any compensation whatever for damages by our troops in the rebel States during the war.

SENATOR HOWE'S SPEECH.

The great speech of the session thus far in the Senate was made to-day by Senator Timothy O. Howe, of Wisconsin. Unlike his colleague, Doolittle, Mr. Howe is a firm, bold and pronounced radical, i. e., a man who believes in going to the root of the Southern political cancer while we are about it, instead of administering temporary anodynes, and pursuing a treatment which will bring back the old disease in all its loathsome vigor. The speech was a splendidly reasoned, cool, calm, lawyer-like statement of the whole question of the present status of the late rebel States. It demonstrated their utter unpreparedness to re-enter the Union as loyal, safe, or peaceable members thereof. Senator Howe is a comparatively new member of Congress, though he possesses one of the clearest and subtlest heads in the Senate. In person, he is tall and graceful, in manners pleasing, with a voice hardly powerful enough for the forum, although he never aims at oratorical flights, but relies upon the logic of his thought to carry the judgment of his audience.

The Joint Committee on Reconstruction have appointed as their clerk the same short-hand writer who acted as clerk to the Committee on the Conduct of the War, and have gone vigorously to work—having met three times this week already.

THE FEMALE EMIGRATION SCHEME.

Letter from Mr. A. S. Mercer.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.

Editor Chicago Tribune:

In a late number of your paper I observed a correspondence from one "Altamonte," dated at San Francisco, Nov. 19th, in which there is an allusion, in most insulting terms, to my expedition to Washington Territory. The inconsistency of the man is quite remarkable. He starts off by calling me a "fanatical fool, or something a thousand times worse," meaning, no doubt, by the latter phrase, a libertine or blackguard. He then says: "I make no charge, directly or indirectly, against Mr. Mercer, who may be the purest and most philanthropic individual above ground." I have not the honor of an acquaintance with this "High up in the mountains," whose finer feelings are thus outraged, and can only repeat the old adage, that

> "An insult I take as no offence,
> For want of decency is want of sense."

I would not give this matter a moment's thought if it referred to me alone; but it is due to those whose friends are about to accompany me to the sun-set land, that I state facts, and thus relieve them from any embarrassment they might otherwise feel. This Mr. A. knows nothing of the enterprise he condemns, either in its conception or its practical workings. Neither possesses he any knowledge of the country about which he writes. Judging from what he writes, he says: "From the pursuits of the people, and the unstable, unsettled condition of things, the large number of men who do not marry and become possessed of permanent homes, the influx of a thousand or two of young, unprotected females, would add nothing to the morality of the country, while the poor girls themselves would be exposed to perils which no living parent or brother would be willing to have them meet."

Here we have three statements made, all of which are untrue. The men of Washington Territory do locate upon and improve permanent homes. Ours is an agricultural, grazing and lumbering region, not a mining district, and the men thus engaged naturally become lovers of home and home surroundings. "The influx of numbers of good women will add nothing to the morality of the country!" Who ever heard such an idea expressed before? True womanhood will always exert a good influence. As the mothers in Israel are the life of the church, so the mothers in free America are the soul of patriotism and the centre of morality. 'Tis woman's special work to build up the morals of this and every country. This is the first time that I ever heard the question raised—Will a good woman exert a good influence? Is it possible that this man has lived at such an altitude in the Sierras that he has overlooked and lost sight of woman in her sphere of elevating and refining those around her? Out of his own mouth comes his condemnation. He says "the girls will be subjected to perils which no loving parent or brother would be willing to have them meet." Why will they be subjected to perils unusual? Because woman's purifying influence has been wanting. It is evident to all that more women are needed on the Pacific coast. The only question is as to the best means of getting them there, and rendering them proper assistance on their arrival. As to this question there is room for a difference of opinion. I deemed it proper to make it my special labor to induce [illegible]

of life, she at the same time enlarges her sphere of usefulness, and adds to the general advancement of morality and Christianity. Just such croakers as this "Highlander," do more to retard the growth of morality on the Pacific slope than any other class, for when the right sort of people think of settling among us, their wailing and harsh gutterals deter them. My friends may think he is doing a good service in uttering his warnings, but I know that he is injuring not only the West, but also the East. There are over a hundred thousand young men west of the Rocky Mountains in a surplus over a female population. There is a corresponding surplus of females in the Eastern States, and the equilibrium must be effected. We want women who are willing to labor, because they deem in honorable. There is room for thousands of women on the Pacific coast if they will labor, and they are generally well remunerated. The young men of the East move Westward, and have not their sisters the same right? But I have already overrun my time, and have only to say that next year it is my intention to take to the far West, many more, and that the gentleman whose abuse called out this note, will be compelled to change his tune, and bid the ladies welcome to their new homes. A. S. MERCER.

"PROF. TURNER'S PLAN."

A Letter from Prof. Turner—An Explanation—The Relief of the West—Manufactures—The Warehouse and Railroad Monopoly.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Jan. 3, 1866.

On my return home, a friend has called my attention to an article clipped from your paper, soon after the Bloomington Convention, with the above heading. The writer says:

"At the Bloomington Anti-Monopoly Convention, Prof. Turner, of Jacksonville, argued at considerable length that the true and only adequate remedy against transportation extortion, is for the people of Illinois to set to building manufactories so as to consume their surplus products within the State, instead of shipping them to markets abroad."

"Advice of this sort," says the writer, "sounds well in theory, and is easy to give; and many plausible arguments may be advanced in its favor."

Now, Mr. Editor, there are several errors in this brief paragraph that I wish to correct. In the first place, I never anywhere either agreed or intimated that manufactures are our true and only remedy against our present evils of transportation—as all the published reports of my speech, though often quite erroneous in other respects, must plainly show. On the contrary, I approved of the resolutions of that Convention when offered in the Committee, and voted for every one of them, without objection or attempt at amendment, except in mere phraseology, when they came before the Convention. The [illegible] reporter says that I began my speech by "heartily indorsing the resolutions of the Convention," which was the fact.

I explicitly stated that I rose to speak, not at all to discourage any of the enterprises proposed by the resolutions, but merely to suggest additional modes of relief, not so distinctly before the minds of the Convention. The two prominent among those which I adverted to were our immediate need of more manufactories of various sorts, especially of woolen cloth and other goods, and of greater warehouse facilities, especially for grain. The first point I illustrated by supposing that there are two millions of people in Illinois, and that if they should use only ten dollars' worth of woolen goods of all sorts, in clothes, quilts, carpets, &c., per head, per annum, and should buy all these abroad, it is self-evident that this single item would necessitate an annual foreign debt of twenty millions of dollars. Now should we ship corn alone, abroad, to pay this annual debt for clothes, it is equally evident that at the present rates of corn in the field in Central Illinois, which is about twenty cents per bushel, it would cost the farmers of Illinois one hundred million bushels of corn annually to pay their debts for this one single necessity. This amount of corn at 1,000 bushels to each car-load would require one hundred thousand cars annually to transport it to the sea-board—making a train of cars well nigh a thousand miles long.

So we may estimate our annual consumption of cotton goods, of shoes, hats, machines and utensils of all sorts, with similar results. Now, I argued then, and I argue now, that the building up of home manufactories as fast as we can to it with profit and safety to ourselves, is one of the most ready means (not the only one) of relief from all our present embarrassments. For it is self-evident that in so far as we withdraw this immense amount of produce from the railroads, we lighten the pressure upon their facilities, and throw them as competitors on the market, for our carrying trade, instead of pouring our products continually upon them, faster than they can take them away, even at any price; while we should build up home markets for all our perishable products in every country [illegible]

[illegible]

Yours truly, J. B. TURNER.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

The Ice Gorge—Another Break—Great Destruction of Steamboats, Barges and Canal Boats—Exciting Scenes—Several Persons Reported Drowned.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 13.

[illegible]

BRITISH NEUTRALITY.

Important Diplomatic Correspondence.

Mr. Adams to Earl Clarendon.

THE SHENANDOAH PIRACY.

Earl Clarendon Declines to put the Shenandoah Pirates on Trial.

Mr. Adams Discusses the Great Question and Shows the Difference Between American and British Neutrality.

The mails by the steamship Canada reached New York at 12 o'clock Friday morning. We lay before our readers important portions of diplomatic correspondence from the full text published in the London *Gazette* of Dec. 23d:

THE EARL OF CLARENDON TO MR. ADAMS.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Nov. 17, 1865.

SIR: Her Majesty's Government are glad to find, by your letter of the 13th inst., that you entertain no doubt, that the promptness of the proceeding taken by them for the delivery of the Shenandoah will give great satisfaction to the Government of the United States.

With respect, however, to the disappointment which you express as to the manner in which the officers and crew of that vessel have been dealt with by Her Majesty's Government, after having before them the voluminous papers with which you had furnished them showing the character of the proceedings in which they were engaged, I must observe that there was nothing in the depositions and other papers of which you forwarded copies to this office which, even if it had been capable of being substantiated in evidence in this country by deponents present in Liverpool before the crew of the Shenandoah were dispersed, would have tended to show that any capture had been made or attempted by Capt. Waddell or his crew, after and with notice of the termination of the war. And I must further observe that if the case had been otherwise, these papers would not have been receivable as evidence before any magistrate, and that unless some material facts could have been deposed to by one or more witnesses present in this country, no magistrate could have kept any persons in custody upon any charge founded upon the statements in those papers.

I may add that if any evidence in support of a charge of piracy had been forthcoming, it was quite as competent for any officer or agent of the Government of the United States, or even of any private person, to have taken the necessary proceedings before a magistrate, as it was for Her Majesty's Government to do so.

I am, &c.,
CLARENDON.

MR. ADAMS TO THE EARL OF CLARENDON.—(Received Nov. 18.)

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
LONDON, Nov. 18, 1865.

MY LORD: I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of a note from your predecessor, the Right Hon. Earl Russell, dated the 2d inst., in reply to one which I addressed to him on the 18th of September last, on certain important questions now under consideration between Her Majesty's Government and that which I have the honor to represent.

[illegible]

FROM NEW YORK.

Special Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce—The Paris World's Exposition—The Fenians—Warehouse Robbery—Stabbing Case—Death from Exposure.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—The Chamber of Commerce held a special meeting yesterday to receive the report of their Committee relative to proposed arrangements for the proper representation of the United States at the Paris Exhibition of 1867. Resolutions were adopted and initiatory proceedings taken to bring the matter before the Government and the various Chambers of Commerce and kindred institutions throughout the country.

The subject of the [illegible] of the Statute of limitations with the claims of Northern creditors was again brought before the Board, and further steps taken in this matter. Resolutions in honor of the late Robert B. Minturn were adopted.

Col. O'Mahoney yesterday received a letter from Head Centre Stephens, cordially indorsing his action during the late troubles, and appointing him Representative and Financial Agent of the so-called Irish Republic in this country.

A bonded warehouse, on the corner of Washington and Carlisle streets, was robbed on Thursday night of about $6,000 worth of silks, velvets, etc. Four men were subsequently arrested on suspicion of having been engaged in the affair, and the greater portion of the stolen goods recovered.

During a quarrel yesterday afternoon between two men named Patrick Bishop and Edward Johnson, the latter stabbed the former in the side, producing a supposed mortal wound.

The unfortunate emigrant passenger on the steamer Neptune, Mrs. Mary A. Gilroy, whose pitiable case was telegraphed yesterday, has died from the effects of exposure and neglect.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Letter from Gen. W. T. Sherman—The Juarez Rumor a Canard—Sheridan Sends Early a Whirling.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 12.—The Alexandria, La., *Democrat* publishes a letter of Gen. W. T. Sherman to a friend in Rapides Parish, in which he contradicts the impression that his appointment as Superintendent of the Louisiana Military Academy at Alexandria before the war was due to Bragg or Beauregard. He controverts the impression that when he left Louisiana he was pledged not to serve against the South. He did say at Alexandria that war would be the inevitable result of secession. At New Orleans, on the eve of departure for St. Louis, he might have said to Bragg, he was not going North to see military service, which was true. He refused to enter the volunteer force first called out by Lincoln, because he considered the whole South would become involved in a war which could be handled only by vast armies of regulars.

General Sherman concludes: "I wish the South well, and if I have been a scourge, then how much better that it was I than Ben. Butler or some other of that class."

The San Antonio *Herald* of the 3d says it was mistaken in reporting the arrival of Juarez from El Paso. It was Ortega who came.

General Sheridan, replying to a letter in the New York *News* in regard to General Early's official report of Confederate forces and losses, publishes a letter in the *Crescent* showing that he captured as prisoners more men than Early reports was his entire force.

The Adjutant General of Mississippi has revoked the order disarming negroes, the apprehended danger having passed over.

EUROPE.

Chilian Privateers in Spanish Waters—Great Alarm—The London Times on the Mexican Question—Censorship of the Press in Paris.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—In the details of news by the Nova Scotia, the Madrid correspondent of the London *Times* says the report is current that suspicious-looking vessels, supposed to be privateers, had been seen about the waters of Cadiz. The alarm of the maritime population of that town is described as considerable, and the assurances of the Government that Spanish merchantmen would be protected at all seas had not produced much confidence at Cadiz. Three additional frigates were about to leave Spain for the Pacific.

The London *Times*, in an editorial on Mexican affairs, argues that Napoleon will peaceably withdraw sooner or later, and urges America, for the interests of all concerned, to quietly await the result and abstain from inconsiderate expressions on the subject.

Great excitement has been occasioned in Paris by a decree prohibiting the circulation of the *Independence Belge* in Paris. It was from this paper that Parisians derived all their news, their own journals not daring to publish facts for fear of censorship. Rumor says that a similar course will be adopted on English and American journals.

Righteously Served.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—A dispatch from Washington says last week as a railroad train was stopping at Gordonsville, Va., to put off the mail, the crowd assaulted the mail agent, who was a Northern man, and informed him they would not allow any Yankees to run on their roads. The train moving off, the agent escaped with his life. When the act was reported to the post office department, the Post Master General immediately struck Gordonsville from the list of post offices, and trains now run by that point.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, 1866.

The clearings and balances at the Clearing House in this city, for the week ending to-day, as reported by G. A. Ives, Esq., manager of the Clearing House, are as follows:

		Clearings.	Balances.
January	8	$1,860,062.96	$202,877.16
"	9	1,210,577.51	184,542.08
"	10	1,198,990.29	191,798.36
"	11	1,294,943.49	116,467.18
"	12	1,119,941.84	161,096.33
"	13	1,078,321.50	138,969.91
Total		$7,115,820.98	$996,248.22
Last week		6,795,028.34	1,067,843.90

The money market to-day was, as usual, close and stringent. The National Banks had to pay the $750,000 which was drawn on them by the Government a few days since, and this tended to increase the stringency in some quarters quite materially; but on the whole the demand was not quite so urgent, and the pressure was not general.

The rate of discount at the banks is steady at 10 ₩ cent ₩ annum, but street rates are firm at 1½@2 ₩ cent ₩ month.

The market for Eastern Exchange to-day was flat and heavy, at ⅛@1-10 discount buying and par selling. Round lots were sold by the bankers to each other at 1-10@1-20 discount.

The general markets to-day ruled quiet. Flour was dull. Wheat was quiet and ½c higher. Corn ruled ½@1c lower. Oats were quiet and easier. Rye and Barley were dull and unchanged. Provisions were firm at the opening, but under unfavorable advices from New York, the market closed weak and heavy. Dressed Hogs opened buoyant, but closed ½c ₩ lb lower than yesterday.

Gold opened in New York to-day at 139¾, and closed at 139⅝. The following are the quotations telegraphed to James Boyd & Brothers, gold brokers:

10:30 a. m.	139¾	11:45 a. m.	139⅝
10:45 a. m.	139¾	12:00 m.	139⅝
11:00 a. m.	139¾	12:45 p. m.	139⅝
11:15 a. m.	139¾	2:00 p. m.	139⅝
11:30 a. m.	139¾	2:30 p. m.	139⅝

Here the market for gold ruled dull at 138¾@139. Silver was nominal at 128@131.

Government Securities ruled firmer, but the demand was light. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s, 1881	103¾	104
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	103¾	104
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	101¾	102
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	101¾	102
U. S. 10-40s	92	92½
U. S. 7-30s, 1st series	98¼@98⅜	98⅝@ 99
U. S. 7-30s, 2d series	98¼@98⅜	98⅝@ 99
U. S. 7-30s, 3d series	98¼@98⅜	98⅝@ 99
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, June 1864	107	107½
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, July, 1864	105¾	106
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, August, 1864	105	105½
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, October, 1864	104	104½
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, December, 1864	102	102½
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, May, 1865	100¾	101
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, August, 1865	100¾	100½

Local Stocks were dull and nominal. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
Chicago City 7s	92	93
Cook Co. Scrip, old	100 @101¼	101 @102½
Cook Co. Scrip, new	95¼@ 97	97 @ 99
Chamber of Com., old	90	91

In New York money is abundant on call at 6@7 per cent to houses in good credit, and upon borrowed stocks very low interest is allowed. Commercial paper sells at 7@9 per cent, and is more in demand. For second rate bills the inquiry is moderate and high interest made.

—There is no truth in the rumor that the agency of the bank of Montreal at Quebec is about to be withdrawn.

—A Portland paper says that city is flooded with counterfeit legal tenders of the denomination of $50.

—The following is a statement of the condition of the banks in the city of Albany on the first day of January:

Banks.	Capital.	Surplus.	Specie.
Mechanics & Farmers	$350,000	$308,080	$4,184.47
Albany City	500,000	99,787	9,079.85
Commercial	500,000	199,657	4,444.40
State Bank	350,000	150,490	6,145.08
Merchants'	300,000	94,214	694.44
First National	300,000	122,187	253.00
Exchange	300,000	24,158	500.00
Hope Bank	100,000	30,510	4,544.61
Union Bank	300,000	64,327	130.00
Total	$3,100,000	$1,123,328	$30,925.79

—The Cincinnati *Gazette* reports the money market as follows:

"There was a better supply of currency to-day, and the market was a shade easier, but still it was generally close, and rates of interest were firmly sustained at 8@12 between bankers and their customers, and 10@15 per cent in the open market.

"The exchange market turned decidedly upward to-day. The market opened at 1-10 dis. buying and 50 dis.@par selling, and at these rates the bulk of the business was transacted, but a scarcity of exchange was developed in the afternoon, and bankers' checks sold in some cases at 50@75 prem., closing unsettled and nominal, but the indications were that the figures in the morning would be par buying and 1-10 prem. selling."

CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 13.

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS.

U. S. 6's, '81	104	U. S. 7-30's	98¾
U. S. 5-20's '62	104	U. S. 7-30's	98¾
U. S. 5-20's '64	101¾	U. S. 7-30's	98¾
U. S. 10-40's	92½		

American Gold.

10:30	139¾	11:30	139⅝
11:00	139¾		

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

U. S. 6's, 1881	103¾
U. S. 5-20's, 1862	103¾
" " 1864	101¾
U. S. 10-40's	92
" 7-30's, Aug	98½
" " June	98½
" " July	98½
December compounds	102½
Cook County 7's	93
Third National Bank	101
Gold	139¼

SALES AT FIRST BOARD.

Gold.

5,000 s 60	139	5,000	139½
1,000 s 10	139¼	5,000 s 30	139
5,000	139½	5,000 s 60	139
2,000 s 60	138½	5,000 s 10	139¼

7 3-10 U. S. NOTES,

And other Government Securities,

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK.

E. I. TINKHAM, Cashier. J. A. ELLIS, President.

NORWOOD & LOCKWOOD,

Bankers & Brokers

IN

STOCKS, BONDS

And Government Securities,

No. 17 William St., New York.

[illegible]

CITY COMPTROLLER'S

MONTHLY STATEMENT

OF THE

Receipts and Expenditures

OF THE

CITY of CHICAGO,

For the Month of December, 1865.

Water Fund.

From Board of Public Works ... Walter Kimball, Comp'y ... N. S. Boston, sec Compr. ...

Sewerage Fund.

From Board of Public Works. ... From Walter Kimball, Comp'y ...

Board of Public Works Appropriation.

From Board of Public Works ... Walter Kimball, Comp'y ...

General City Fund, 1865.

From City Collector ...

Special Assessment.

From City Collector ... Walter Kimball, Comp'y ... Illinois Central R. R. Co. ... M. Laflin ...

License.

From City Collector ...

Fines in Recorder's Court.

From Thomas Barrett ...

Reform School Tax Fund.

From Geo. W. Perkins ...

Fines in Police Court.

From Wm. Vock, Clerk ...

Bridewell Fines.

Rents.

Wharfing Interest.

From A. N. Fullerton ...

Personal Redemptions.

Pay.

Sewerage Fund.

Board of Public Works Appropriation.

Bills Payable.

Special Assessment.

Printing and Stationery.

Tax Purchases.

Reform School.

School Department.

Police Fund.

WALTER KIMBALL, City Comptroller.

LIST OF LETTERS

LETTERS REMAINING UNCLAIMED in the Post Office at Chicago, State of Illinois, on the 13th day of January, 1866.

LADIES' LIST.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Special Notices.

What the Illustrious Abernethy Said.

"Well, sir, what's the matter?" said Abernethy ...

Dr. James,

Formerly of James' Lock Hospital, Custom House street, New Orleans, La. (established in 1839), is now and has been permanently located at No. 136 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Illinois, for the last four years, for the cure of Old Chronic, Venereal, Syphilitic and all private diseases, for the treatment and cure of that terrible poison—Syphilis.

Dr. James positively eradicates from the system, without the aid of mercury, iodide potassia, arsenic, sarsaparilla, or any of those poisonous drugs, as they won't effectually cure the poison—only drive it up to break out at some future time in its most hideous aspect. Dr. James uses a Neutralizer for syphilis, the same as used in his Lock Hospital, New Orleans, for thirteen years, and which gained him a world-wide celebrity. The following are some of the diseases classed as "private," to which Dr. James devotes his exclusive attention, viz: Syphilis, primary, secondary and tertiary, strictures, urethral discharges, nocturnal and diurnal emissions, sexual debility, diseases of back and loins, inflammation of the bladder and kidneys, rheumatism, hydrocele, varicocele, cancers, etc. Diseases peculiar to females, such as amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, leucorrhœa, chlorosis, nervous debility, etc., successfully treated.

Dr. James' long practice in New Orleans, and the indorsement of the most eminent medical men and the almost entire Southern press, should convince the most skeptical that Dr. James can and will perform all that he promises.

The attention of those who have privately and improperly injured themselves, by sexual excesses or the debasing habit of self-abuse, so prevalent with the young, unfitting them for matrimony, business or society, involving in its train constitutional debility, premature decay and impotency.

The following are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youth, or sexual excess, viz: Weakness of the back and limbs, pain in the head, dimness of vision, loss of muscular power, palpitation of the heart, dyspepsia, nervousness, irritability, symptoms of consumption, etc. Mentally, the fearful effects on the mind are much to be dreaded—loss of memory, confusion of ideas, depression of spirits, evil forebodings, aversion to society, self-distrust, love of solitude, timidity, etc., are some of the evils produced.

Those afflicted with any of the above diseases or symptoms should not fail to call upon Dr. James and be at once restored to health and happiness. Let no false delicacy prevent you, but call at once and save yourselves from the awful and terrible consequences of these much to be dreaded maladies.

Weakness of the organs immediately cured and full vigor restored. Dr. James, within the last fifteen years, has treated more diseases of the venereal type successfully than any other doctor in the United States.

The only Specialist in the treatment of diseases of the skin, blood, and generative organs, with testimonials from professors of medical colleges, and from hospitals, scientific and honorable sources, and from the press. The testimonials do not come from a foreign country nor from parties long since defunct.

Dr. James can be addressed by those residing at a distance, stating symptoms and enclosing stamp for return answer.

Dr. James' office and parlors, 136 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn. Office hours from 9 a. m. till 8 p. m. (Sundays excepted, when in the forenoon.)

THE MONITOR: or Handbook on Secret Diseases, and other Secrets Worth Knowing. By Dr. James, Specialty Physician, 136 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill., and late of James' Lock Hospital, New Orleans.

CONTENTS OF BOOK.—History, origin, nature and danger of secret diseases, Syphilis, Spermatorrhœa, etc. How to avoid the contagious venereal and how you may know when you have them. Also, important information to females.

Price of Book, fifty cents, and on receipt of price will be sent to any address.

Address DR. JAMES, P. O. Box 3196, Chicago Ill.

A Physiological View of Marriage,

Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a state of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y.

The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either *personally* or by mail, and medicines sent to any part of the world.

Dr. Bigelow,

Is the only Physician as a Specialist now in the city that can be entirely relied upon. Go to him, and not suffer Disease to remain in your system, disfiguring your face and body, besides destroying your happiness and future prospects in life. He has made personal diseases and nervous debility his study for the last twenty years, and is therefore the person whom all afflicted should consult. No one ever heard of a patient of his not being cured since he has been in the city. His reputation has vouchers in all the city papers, his patients and the medical profession, both here and abroad, as being the most skillful specialist here, and a thorough master of his profession. If all others fail, don't despair; give him a call. It is only a common occurrence with him to cure such cases. His rooms are separate for ladies and gentlemen, and the most complete in the city. Consultations free and confidential.

Office No. 179 South Clark street, corner of Monroe, half a block from the Post Office. Post Office Box 154 Chicago, Ill. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Send for his "Guide to Health," published monthly, free of charge.

YOUNG MEN, TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.—Doctor Bigelow devotes much of his time to the treatment of those cases caused by a secret habit which ruins both body and mind, unfitting the unfortunate individual for either business of society. The sad effect of these early habits, or the excess of riper years, is to weaken and debilitate the constitution, destroy the physical and mental powers, diminish and enfeeble the natural feelings, and exhaust the vital energies of manhood; the pleasures of life are marred, the object of marriage frustrated, and existence itself rendered a term of unceasing misery and regret. Such persons, especially those contemplating marriage, should lose no time in making immediate application, as Dr. B., by his new treatment, is enabled to assure a speedy and permanent cure.

Office, 179 South Clark st., corner of Monroe.

Dr. Webster,

154 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Specialist in the treatment of all private diseases in all their varied and complicated forms. For the past twenty years Dr. W. has made the treatment of private diseases his business and study, which has enabled him to perfect remedies which are speedy and permanent, and in all cases can be used without hindrance to business or exposure to friends. Particular attention given to all old standing cases, such as were formerly considered incurable. Syphilis, in all forms; Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures; also the effects of solitary habits, both ruinous to body and mind, and produces some of the following effects: pimples on the face, bodily weakness, constipation, aversion to and unsuitable to female society, unmanliness, dread of future events, and finally a complete prostration of the vital power, loss of memory, ringing in the ears, impotency—can be fully restored to health. Dr. W. is the publisher of a new medical work, which should be in the hands of all those contemplating marriage. Sent to all on receipt of ten cents to prepay postage. Please call; a friendly chat will cost you nothing.

Dr. Webster refers the public to the following physicians: Dr. ..., Milwaukee, Wis.; Dr. ..., Detroit, Mich.; Dr. Price, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Dr. Bowen and Dr. Harrison, St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. Gaines, Dr. J. Bailey, Dr. James Thorn, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. ..., Toledo, Ohio; Dr. ..., Cincinnati, Ohio; Dr. ..., St. Paul, Minn.

Your Destiny

And Future Prospects in Life clearly revealed by Dr. ...

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the World! Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect Dye! ... Sold by all Druggists.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD

SCALES,

OF ALL KINDS.

Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co.,

Lake st., Chicago, Ill.

REAL ESTATE DISTRIBUTION.

$11,500 Capital—Shares $1 Each.

MINONK, WOODFORD COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

City Notices.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

Office of Board of Public Works, Chicago, January ..., 1866.

Public notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the Commissioners of the Board of Public Works of the city of Chicago ...

Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, ss. City Collector's Office, Court House, Chicago ...

A. H. BEALD, City Collector.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

Office of Board of Public Works, Chicago, Jan. ..., 1866.

Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

Government Sales.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.—Will be sold at Public Auction at Indianapolis Arsenal, Indianapolis, Indiana, on the TWENTIETH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1866, at 10 o'clock a. m., a large quantity of Ordnance Stores of inferior quality, consisting in part of the following articles, viz:

Samples to be seen at the Indianapolis Arsenal, and at the St. Louis Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo.

Terms of Sale—CASH.

JAS. M. WHITTEMORE, Capt. and Bv't Major Ord. Comm'd'g.

GOVERNMENT SALE.—Extensive Sale of Dry Goods, Bedding, &c., in Original Packages. Will be sold at Auction, at the Medical Purveyor's Warehouse, No. 17 Market street, Nashville, on TUESDAY, Feb. 6th, 1866.

BEDDING—... Hair Mattresses, ... Bed Ticks; ... Counterpanes, Linen and Marseilles; ... Mosquito Bars; ... Pillow Cases; ... Pillow Ticks; ... Sheets, Linen and Cotton.

CLOTHING—... Shirts; ... Drawers; ... Dressing Gowns; ... Socks; ... Slippers; ... Night Caps.

SUNDRIES—... Towels, full size, huckaback; ... Roller Towels, crash; ... Napkins; ... yards Red Flannel; ... yards Gutta Percha Cloth; ... Gutta Percha Blankets; ... India Rubber Cushions and Pillows; ... Canvas Hammocks; ... Canvas Blanket Cases; ... lbs. Oakum and Tow; Cotton Bats, Cotton Wadding, Tape, &c.

A small portion of the foregoing articles are second-hand, and will be sold separately. The greater part are new and in original packages. Catalogues may be had on application.

ROBERT FLETCHER, Surgeon and Bvt. Colonel U. S. Vols. Medical Purveyor U. S. A.

LARGE SALE OF U. S. ORDNANCE PROPERTY.—Will be sold at public auction by ..., auctioneer, at Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburg, Pa. ...

Purchasers will be required to remove the property within ten days after the sale.

Terms cash.

R. H. K. WHITELEY, Lt. Col. of Ordnance and Bt. Brig. Gen. U. S. Army. Allegheny Arsenal.

Legal.

WHEREAS, On the twenty-sixth day of December, A. D. 1865, Uranus H. Crosby executed a general assignment of all his property, real and personal, for the benefit of his creditors to the undersigned: Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that proposals or bids are invited for the purchase for cash of the following described real estate:

FIRST. The north half of lot eight (8) in block thirty-seven (37) in the Original Town of Chicago ...

SECOND. ...

THIRD. ...

FOURTH. ...

FIFTH. A piece of land situated in the city of Chicago, Cook county, State of Illinois ...

Proposals or bids may be made on or before the ... day of February, A. D. 1866 in writing to the undersigned, who reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

The condition of the title to any part of said premises may be ascertained by examination of abstracts of title in the hands of Hitchcock & Dupee, Counsellors at Law, No. 19 Portland Block.

E. AIKEN, Assignee.

Chicago, Jan. 9th, 1866.

CHANCERY NOTICE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, City of Chicago—ss. Recorder's Court of the City of Chicago, ... Term, A. D. 1866. Helen M. Webb vs. David W. Webb. In Chancery.

DANIEL O'HARA, Clerk.

SALE OF MERCER COUNTY BONDS.—Notice is hereby given ...

Partnership.

DISSOLUTION.

SPRUANCE, PRESTON & CO.

NOTICE.—The firm of C. B. HURD & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

C. B. HURD.

Chicago, January 10th, 1866.

HURD, PRESCOTT & CO.,

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

HATHAWAY, LEACH & STEARNS.

Medicinal.

Cherokee Remedy.

CHEROKEE INJECTION.

DR. W. R. MERWIN, 37 Walker street, N. Y.

F. D. CLARKE, M. D.
Professor of Diseases of Females
AND
PRACTICAL ACCOUCHER.
TREATS ALL CHRONIC PRIVATE
DIFFICULT AND DELICATE DISEASES

DR. CLARKE,

At his old established

PRIVATE MEDICAL OFFICE,

97 CLARK STREET,

Continues to cure (when all others fail) the afflicted of both sexes.

Celebrated Female Pills,

(Fresh from Laboratory.) Simple, $1; Strong, $2 per box. Warranted. Two stamps for Work on Sexual Diseases. Address letters Dr. CLARKE, No. 4, Larmon Block, Chicago.

CHEROKEE PILLS,

Or Female Regulator,

Cure Suppressed, Excessive and Painful Menstruation, Green Sickness, Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back, Sick Headache, Giddiness, and all diseases that spring from irregularity, by removing the cause, and all the effects that arise from it. They are perfectly safe in all cases, except when forbidden by directions, and are easy to administer, as they are nicely sugar coated. They should be in the hands of every Maiden, Wife, and Mother in the land.

Ladies can address us in perfect confidence, and state their complaints in full, as we treat all Female Complaints and prepare Medicines suitable for all diseases to which they are subject. Thirty-two page pamphlet, in a sealed envelope, free.

The Cherokee Pills are sold by all druggists at $1 per box, or six boxes for $5; Or they are sent by mail, free of postage, in an ordinary letter, free from observation by addressing the sole proprietor,

Dr. W. R. MERWIN, 37 Walker St., N. Y.

N. B.—Cherokee Pills No. 2 are prepared for special cases, when milder medicines fail; these are sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of $2, the price of each box.

Cough Balsam,

Coughs

DR. STRICKLAND'S

Mellifluous Cough Balsam

Is warranted to be the only preparation known to cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Chronic Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis and Croup. Being prepared from Honey and Herbs, it is healing, softening and expectorating, and particularly suitable for all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

For sale by Druggists everywhere.

BURNHAM & VAN SCHAACK, Wholesale Agents, Chicago, Ill.

Proposals.

RENO OIL & LAND COMPANY.

Proposals for Putting Down Fifty Oil Wells.

STATE OF MAINE,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Augusta, December ..., 1865.

SALE OF UNITED STATES LAND SCRIP.

EPHRAIM FLINT, Secretary of Board.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,

Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, December ..., 1865.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

Banking and Exchange.

LOCKWOOD & CO.,

BANKERS,

94 Broadway and 6 Wall street, New York.

Business Cards.

CHARLES RANDOLPH & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

HERMAN D. WALBRIDGE & CO.

LOUCKS & CO.

THE CITY.

[illegible]

THE WEEK OF PRAYER.

Its Observance in Chicago—Union Meetings—Work of the Holy Spirit.

[illegible]

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible]

CLARK STREET BRIDGE.

A New Bridge to be Erected—Need of Similar Improvements in Other Quarters.

At the last regular meeting of the Common Council, held on Monday evening, the Board of Public Works submitted an ordinance for the construction of a pivot bridge to replace the old one now in use, over the river at Clark street. The ordinance and recommendation of the Board were referred to the Committee on Harbor and Bridges, consisting of Aldermen Holden, Barrett and Clark, and these gentlemen having given the subject due consideration [illegible]

POLICE COURT.

Belligerent Rights—The Hackmen in Trouble—Larcenies.

[illegible]

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]

LOCAL MATTERS.

[illegible]

BARBAROUS CRUELTY.

[illegible]

Costliness of Monarchy.

[illegible]

[illegible] this money was never repaid, and at length the banks demanded their money of the State, which had to pay it; but from that time to the present the State has never been reimbursed. At the last session of Congress a bill for the purpose passed the House, but was talked to death by some narrow-minded sectionalist in the Senate. Mr. Myers introduced his bill early in the present session, in order to avoid this risk, and on his own motion, it was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, whereof Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, is chairman, the same gentleman who brought the bill successfully out of the Ways and Means Committee last session.

Some of the Congressmen who oppose this bill ask why should Pennsylvania be paid for defending her own border when other States were not? The answer is that early in the war Pennsylvania raised a loan of three millions of dollars, which was expended in providing an admirable force of troops for her own defence. This body comprised fifteen regiments, commanded by General McCall, and when we had got them all equipped, armed and disciplined, and ready for use, the national government was obliged to call them away from us to defend Washington city after the first defeat at Bull Run, and they never returned until their term of service had expired, and they were sent home to be mustered out, or rather the few who survived were so sent.

This was one of the finest bodies of troops the Union armies contained. Had this force remained under our control it would have served as a nucleus around which the militia would have rallied for the defence of the border. But deprived of this reliance, the State labored under great disadvantages. It could not be expected that we should maintain a standing army for our own defence, and the demands of the National Government for troops were so great and constant as to render militia calls almost useless. Nevertheless, at the request of the War Department, Gov. Curtin did call out the militia, and the Government at Washington assumed the expense.

Now it seems to us that either Congress should repay us the cost of raising the reserve which it took from us, or this bill for the militia called out by the Governor at the instance of the War Department. Our reserve was the only body of troops the Government could call upon for the defence of Washington, and it was cheerfully sent thither. But should we be punished for that? General Schenck should wipe his spectacles a little and take a fresh look at the matter.

Markets by Telegraph.

OUR MIDNIGHT MARKET REPORT.

[Special Despatch to the Western Associated Press.]

New York, Jan. 15.

Railway speculation opened steady this morning, and there was a moderate demand for stocks generally at about closing rates of last evening. There was heavy business with considerable animation in Pittsburg and Ohio Southern. At second and last boards, railway speculation was firm and rather better on some shares. Bears have been covering to a considerable extent to-day, and the rise is due to this fact more than any disposition to operate for an advance.

CLOSING PRICES.

The following were the closing prices at 4:30 p. m.: Ohio Certificates, [illegible]; New York Central, [illegible]; Erie, [illegible]; Hudson River, [illegible]; Reading, [illegible]; Michigan Southern, [illegible]; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, [illegible]; Rock Island, [illegible]; Northwestern, [illegible]; preferred, [illegible]; Fort Wayne, [illegible].

GOVERNMENTS.

There is no change in Governments, and very little activity.

GOLD.

Gold remains quiet with some indications of speculation for fall—closed at [illegible].

STATE BONDS.

State bonds dull and without any special change.

PETROLEUM.

Business in petroleum shares is steadily increasing, and transactions to-day were very heavy, and extended through a large portion of the list. [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

The following are the quotations from the Dry Goods Exchange: [illegible]

Cincinnati Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Jan. 15.

[illegible]

St. Louis Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 15.

[illegible]

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 15.

[illegible]

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.

[illegible]

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.

[illegible]

FREIGHTS—Freights to Liverpool a shade firmer, and quiet.

Mining Stocks.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.

The following are the prices of mining stocks bid in Boston to-day: Copper Falls [illegible]; Franklin [illegible]; Hancock [illegible]; Huron [illegible]; Isle Royale [illegible]; Minnesota [illegible]; Quincy [illegible]; Bay State [illegible]; Waverly [illegible].

DIED.

In Cambridge, Vt., Dec. 8th, at the residence of her son, John H. Page, Esq., Mrs. BATHSHEBA PAGE, relict of Capt. John Page, aged [illegible] years, [illegible] months and [illegible] days.

Western papers please copy.

Amusements.

THE RINK.

OPEN ALL DAY AND EVENING.

Beautiful New Sheet of Ice.

BETTER THAN EVER.

Light Guard Band this Evening.

To-morrow evening (TUESDAY), Grand Select Fancy Costume Assembly and Masquerade. THE RINK is the only place in Chicago where a fancy costume "on ice," can be seen to advantage.

CENTRAL PARK.

FINEST ICE OF THE SEASON.

OPENED

This Afternoon and Evening.

FULL BAND.

MISS CARRIE A. MOORE,

The Concord Skater,

Whose beautiful exercises on Parlor Skates at the Matinees at the Opera House, the past week, elicited immense approbation, and has stamped her the Skatorial Queen.

TENTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL

—OF—

CLEVELAND LODGE, NO. 211,

A. F. & A. MASONS,

will be held at the

TREMONT HOUSE,

Thursday Evening, Jan. 25th, 1866.

[illegible]

Amusements.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

THE AFRICAN.

ITALIAN OPERA!

DIRECTOR .... J. GRAU.

Mr. GRAU has the honor to announce that all the extensive preparations for the production of Meyerbeer's posthumous work,

THE AFRICAN!

Now the great musical sensation in Europe and on this continent, are completed, and will be produced for the first time in Chicago,

TUESDAY, January 16; WEDNESDAY, January 17; FRIDAY, Jan. 19, and SATURDAY, Jan. 20.

Positively the only four representations of Opera which possibly can be given for the present, as arrangements have been made for this Company to open the Opera season in Havana on the 1st of February.

The African

will be presented with a grandeur and splendor never before equalled in any Opera House in America, the director having spared no expense to produce this great master-work, the greatest of its illustrious author, with the most splendid effects.

Notwithstanding the extensive and costly preparations, and the heavy outlay incurred for the grand Mise en Scene, new and gorgeous costume appointments, largely increased orchestra and large auxiliary force, necessary for the production of an opera of such magnitude, there will be

NO INCREASE OF PRICES.

The African will be produced with

ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY,

Painted expressly for this Opera, including in the third act

BETWEEN DECKS OF A LARGE SHIP,

With entrance to the principal cabins, and the great

MANCANILLA, OR UPAS TREE,

In the fifth act, by Messrs. VOEGTLEIN & MAEDER, the celebrated Scenic Artists from Crosby's Opera House.

NEW AND GORGEOUS COSTUMES, procured by Mr. Grau while in Paris, and completed here by his costumers,

Mme. ABMATI and Sig. PERONI.

NEW PROPERTIES, made especially in Paris for Mr. Grau, and completed by Signor SERENI, the Property Man of the Company.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

The cast embraces an array of eminent artists never surpassed:

Selika, a slave .... Mme. GAZZANIGA

Ines, daughter of Don Diego .... Mlle. BOSCHETTI

Vasco Di Gama, an officer in the Portuguese Navy .... Signor MUSIANI

Don Alvar, member of the Council .... Signor LOTTI (Kindly accepted the part to give assist to that great work.)

Nelusko, a slave .... Signor ORLANDINI

Don Pedro, President of the Royal Council .... Signor MILLERI

Don Diego, member of the Council .... Signor FOLLINI

Grand Inquisitor .... Signor COLLETTI

High Priest of Brama .... Signor FELLINI

Anna, attendant to Ines .... Mme. WEINHOLD

First Sailor .... Signor LA PORTE

Second Sailor .... Signor BOASSO

Councils, Inquisitors, Sailors, Indians, Attendant Ladies.

The GRAND ORCHESTRA will comprise 45 of the best performers of New York and this city, under the baton of .... Signor MUZIO

The Choruses have been in rehearsal for the last two months, under the direction of the Chorusmaster, Signor L. SARTI

The Grand Mise en Scene, under the direction of Signor D. COLETTI

NOTICE.

On account of the great length of the Opera, the DOORS WILL OPEN at [illegible] o'clock, and the Grand Overture will

COMMENCE AT HALF-PAST [illegible] O'CLOCK.

The audience are respectfully requested to be in their seats five minutes before, in order that all may enjoy the opening of the Opera. An increased corps of gentlemanly ushers will be engaged to conduct, immediately, the audience to their seats.

NOTICE.—In order to make room for the Grand Action Piano used on this occasion, the front row of the Parquette cannot be secured.

ORDER OF SALE OF SEATS.—Persons desirous to subscribe for the four nights can secure their seats this (Monday) morning from 9 to 11 o'clock. At 11 o'clock commences the sale of seats for either of the four nights.

N. B.—The Free List, with the exception of the Public Press, will be entirely suspended on this occasion.

Benefit of "The Church of God,"

At the Church, (Rev. A. X. Shoemaker's,)

COR. WARREN AND ROBEY-STS.,

On Monday Evening, Jan. 15

At half-past seven o'clock.

RELIGIOUS READINGS!

BY PROF. A. McCOY,

THE DISTINGUISHED ELOCUTIONIST.

(Late Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory in the National Law School, Ballston Spa, N. Y., and in the Law School of the Albany University. Now giving lessons in Vocal Culture, Elocution, Shakspeare and the Bible, in Crosby's Opera House.)

SUBJECT:

"Shakspeare a Student of The Bible,"

Illustrated by criticisms passages from Shakspeare, with corresponding passages from the Bible.

[illegible]

ADMISSION 50c.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF CHICAGO.

Third Concert—Sixth Season.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY EVENING, January 15th, 1866.

PROGRAMME.

[illegible]

Tickets for sale at [illegible] C. R. LARRABEE, Treasurer, 174 Lake street.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Madison-st., between Dearborn and State.

McVICKER & MYERS .... Managers

LAST WEEK OF

MR. JOHN BROUGHAM.

MONDAY and TUESDAY, Jan. 15th and 16th, 1866,

DAVID COPPERFIELD.

Wilkins Micawber .... Mr. Brougham

To conclude with the Comedietta of

HIS LAST LEGS.

O'Callagan .... Mr. Brougham

[illegible]

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

COL. J. H. WOOD .... Proprietor and Manager.

MR. A. D. BRADLEY .... Director of Amusements.

MR. THOS. BARRY .... Stage Manager.

Great success of the New Drama.

On Monday evening, January 15th,

LOST IN LONDON.

In rehearsal the two famed dramas of AURORA FLOYD and the CRICKET ON THE HEARTH.

FRIDAY, benefit of Miss Josephine Henry.

SKATERS!

If it is stormy this evening you may avoid the wind by going to

THE RINK.

Beautiful new ice—Light Guard Band.

OGDEN PARK.

SPLENDID ICE.

OPEN ALL DAY—CARNIVAL TO-NIGHT.

See Evening Journal.

SKATING.

Arrangements have been made with the MEAGHER BROTHERS—the great Champion Skaters—to give an entertainment at the Rink on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 17th inst.

LECTURES FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

First Free Will Baptist Society,

To aid in Rebuilding their Church Edifice, destroyed by fire Thanksgiving-Day,

By PRES. FAIRFIELD, L. L. D.,

OF Hillsdale College, Mich.,

On TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 16th, 17th and 18th,

At SMITH & NIXON'S HALL.

SUBJECTS:—"England and the English;" "Pyramids of Egypt;" "Tent Life in Palestine."

Tickets for sale at Lyon & Healy's, Root & Cady's, Methodist Book Depository, S. C. Griggs & Co's Book Store. Course of Lectures, $1.00. Single Tickets, Fifty Cents.

GRAND BALL.—The Sixth Annual Grand Ball of the Tailor's Fraternal Union will be held in Turner's Hall, on

Tuesday Evening, Jan. 16, 1866.

Music by the Great Western and Light Guard Band. Tickets, One Dollar, admitting a gentleman and ladies.

MAMMOTH

GIFT CONCERT!

AT

SMITH & NIXON'S HALL,

Saturday, January 27th, 1866.

30,000 Dollars worth of First-class Gifts to be Distributed,

[illegible]

30,000 TICKETS AT $1.00 EACH.

All articles new and valued at retail prices. All Jewelry warranted solid gold.

[illegible]

S. H. NOBLE & CO.,

124 South Clark-st.

MARINE MILLS,

66 & 68 North Canal Street.

[illegible]

Kiln-Dried Corn Meal,

[illegible]

MEHRING & PUNDT.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—First class Segar Store [illegible] G. W. FEW, 111 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—One more of those [illegible] G. W. FEW, 111 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—Parties wishing to buy saloons, restaurants, boarding houses, grocery stores, hotels or billiard saloons, will find a great saving by applying to G. W. FEW, 111 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—I propose to sell the best billiard saloon, with No. 1 tables, at two-thirds its value, if sold to-day. Apply to G. W. FEW, 111 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—Drug Store—One of the best paying in the city, for the amount of capital invested. Must be sold on account of the proprietor being obliged to leave the city. Stock about [illegible]. Address P. O. Drawer 6328.

FOR SALE—Schooners Kate Richmond, and Ralph Campbell, both staunch vessels, and in good condition. For sale cheap. ELKINS & MERRILL.

FOR SALE—Vessels, suitable for grain and lumber trades, at prices ranging from three thousand to twenty-three thousand dollars, or will trade an A 2 vessel, 8,500 bushels capacity, for larger capacity, or will trade good Pine Lands, near Big Sturgeon Bay, for a vessel. H. S. HALSTED & CO., 4 Pardee's Building.

FOR SALE—Cheap for cash, a three horse power steam engine and boiler, at 143 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE—I will sell my entire stock and tools, in Logansport, Ind., for the manufacturing of children's cabs. Any person wishing to go into a profitable business with a small capital will find this a rare chance. For further information address CHAS. N. MAYNARD, Logansport, Ind., P. O. Box 373.

FOR SALE—Cheap—One steam engine, [illegible] inch bore, [illegible]-inch stroke, wood frame; one steam engine [illegible]-inch bore, [illegible]-inch stroke, wood frame; both in complete order. Also, [illegible] feet 16-inch 4-ply rubber belting with 14-inch elevator buckets attached. Has been used but a short time and is almost as good as new. Also, a lot of wood-rim pulleys, at Noyes' Mill-furnishing House, No. [illegible] Market-st.

FOR SALE—New Osage Orange Seed. We have a large quantity of Osage Orange Seed for sale, in large or small quantities. Address C. & F. M. JONES, Towanda, McLean Co., Illinois.

FOR SALE—Fixtures and lease of store 181 So. Clark-st., corner Monroe. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—In Chicago—A flouring mill, with two run of stones and dryer; also, a distillery connected with it, where they manufacture all kinds of whiskeys, gin, &c. The distillery can be easily changed into a vinegar manufactory. Either the whole or half interest. Particulars at KRASPFT & CO.'S, No. 13 State-st., or Columbian Mills, No. 331 North Water-st.

FOR SALE—Vessel, the brig Iroquois, rates B 1, for two years, eleven thousand bushels wheat capacity, or 180 m lumber. For further particulars inquire of W. M. EGAN, 148 South Water street, Chicago, or HARMAN & CROWL, Cleveland, Ohio.

FOR SALE—The lease and fixtures of store No. 180 Randolph street. Inquire at the premises.

FOR SALE—Schooner Meridian and schooner Denmark. Inquire of WM. G. CRONKRIGHT, No. 200 South Clark st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—Schooner Peoria. Inquire at 193 South Market-st.

FOR SALE—200 tons Briar Hill coal cheap, in lots to suit purchasers. DAVIS, POPE & CO., 16 Chamber of Commerce Building.

FOR SALE—Coarse Diamond C and ground solar salt, in lots to suit purchasers. DAVIS, POPE & CO., 16 Chamber of Commerce Building.

FOR SALE—Best city cooperage, pork barrels and lard tierces, cheap, in lots to suit purchasers. DAVIS, POPE & CO., 16 Chamber of Commerce Building.

FOR SALE—Three 8 feet bed 20 inch swing screw cutting engine lathes; one Farrar's 24 inch surfacer; one Goodrich 24 inch surfacer; one Putnam's upright drill. Also, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 15 horse power portable engines. C. L. RICE & CO., 19 and 21 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—Our Engine, 18-inch cylinder, 24-inch stroke, with heavy balance and hand wheel heater and Tubular Boiler, 4 feet 6 inches diameter, 16 feet long, with 44 3-inch flues, in good running order. GOSS & PHILLIPS, corner Clark and 12th-sts., Chicago.

To Rent.

TO RENT—Office, and furniture for sale, No. 7 South Clark-st., one flight back room. Water and gas, marble washbowl and mantle. Address Box 900.

TO RENT—A neat, new cottage, 394 Madison-st. Gas, water and large yard. Rent $[illegible] per month, monthly in advance. Inquire at 390 Madison-st.

TO RENT—Two pleasant rooms, to parties without children. Call on premises, 573 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—Two unfurnished rooms, with board, in a strictly private family on the West Side, within 15 minutes' ride of the Court House. Address "BOARD," P. O. Box 3534.

TO RENT—Lodging room. ASAHEL GAGE, 44 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—Large rooms, second floor, Brick Block No. 29 South Canal street. Inquire of RANDALL BROS., 238 Randolph street.

TO RENT—House containing 11 rooms with closets, pantries, good cellar, gas and water. Location, 124 West Washington. Apply at Room 16, No. 46 La Salle street.

TO RENT—The first-class store No. 176 Lake-st. Apply at the premises.

TO RENT—Storage—Capacity of about [illegible] barrels, in good basement. FARGO, BILL & CO.

TO RENT—Office—Room No. 3 in building 42 LaSalle-st., between Lake and Randolph sts. Inquire of R. B. BELL & CO., on the premises.

TO RENT—Gelis Hotel, corner Canal and Mitchell streets. For terms apply to JOHN GUNZENHAUSER, 427 South Canal street.

TO RENT—A large pleasant office on second floor in Smith & Nixon's block, entrance on Clark-st. $[illegible] per month. SMITH & NIXON, Clark and Washington-sts.

Auction Sales.

BY W. S. STEDMAN & CO.,

176 LAKE STREET

LARGE SALE OF

DRY GOODS, DOMESTICS,

Prints, Ginghams, Brown and Bleached Sheetings, Cassimeres, Flannels, Wool Socks, Undershirts and Drawers, Suspenders, Gloves, Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery, Hats, Kip Boots, Harness, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY MORNING, Jan. 16th, at 9½ o'clock at the Auction Rooms, 176 Lake street.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

AUCTIONEERS.

CATALOGUE SALE OF

High class, original, Foreign and American

Oil Paintings,

AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY EVENING, January 16th, at 7½ o'clock at our salesrooms, [illegible] Dearborn street, consisting of 175 Paintings, specimens by modern artists. Among the distinguished names are the following:

J. HAMILTON, E. L. LEWIS,
NICHOLSON, S. P. DYKE,
COLEMAN, MEDOWS,
ROWLAND, SIMON,
HADWAY, D. R. BEERTEL,
DROUN, GEO. FOSTER,
P. GABTINLO, G. LUKINS,

And other prominent artists.

Consisting in part of Views from Nature, Cattle, Groupes and Figures, Marine Views, Flower and Fruit Pieces, Landscapes, Chickens, Poultry Yard, Sheep, Quails, Wheat Fields, &c., &c., being one of the most attractive and valuable collections of paintings offered for sale in this city. All lovers of fine pictures are respectfully invited.

The gallery will be open for exhibition on Monday and Tuesday next, day and evening.

The frames are of the newest and richest style made, and are of the finest gold gilt. Paintings and Frames will be sold together.

All of the above collection will be closed out on the above evening. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

1,000 SACKS

TURK'S ISLAND SALT

AT AUCTION,

On THURSDAY, January 18th, at 9½ o'clock, at BUTTERS' Auction Rooms,

103, 105 and 107 Dearborn Street.

1,000 sack Turk's Island Salt, in quantities to suit purchasers. The Salt is in prime order and free of all charges to Jan. 25, 1866. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

General Notices.

NOTICE.—From and after this date, MR. WALTER L. PECK becomes interested in the Chicago branch of our House, in which place our business will hereafter be conducted under the style and firm of CUPPLES, MARSTON & PECK. Chicago, Jan. 1, 1866. CUPPLES & MARSTON.

ESTABLISHED 1831.

CUPPLES, MARSTON & PECK

Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in

CORDAGE, TWINES, PAPER,

Brooms, Brushes, Matches, Blacking, Gun-Caps, Sieves, Mats, &c., &c., and every description of

Wooden and Willow Ware,

106 South Water Street, Chicago.

N. B.—The Oldest House in the Trade.

House in St. Louis, CUPPLES & MARSTON, 55 & 57 N. Second-st.

WHITE GOODS!

BY THE PACKAGE.

SPECIAL IMPORTATION,

Of our own make and finish now ready for inspection and delivery. GEO. A. WICKS & CO., 81 & 83 Franklin street, New York.

TAYLOR & KINZIE,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants.

[illegible]

Foot of South Water street.

Chicago, Jan. 6, 1866. Chicago, Ill.

100 BOXES CODFISH

ON CONSIGNMENT.

For sale by UNDERWOOD & CO.

Corner LaSalle and Washington-sts.

PUGH, HURLBUT & CO.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of

Light, Fancy and Ornamental Castings.

[illegible]

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Fifty thousand dollars, as a loan for five years, for the use of which ten per cent. will be paid per annum, and real estate security. For particulars address ENTERPRISE, Box 2098, Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—Four gentlemen or two gentlemen and two ladies (which will make it pleasant), to occupy two rooms, with board, at [illegible] W. Randolph street. References exchanged.

WANTED—25 Day Boarders at Restaurant No. 17 Dearborn-st., in basement, at $5 per week. First class board will be given.

WANTED—Purchasers for splendid colored Lithographs of Chicago, showing streets, public buildings, residences, &c. [illegible] PROUDFOOT & CO., 59 Washington-st.

WANTED—"Gentlemen travelling men," agents, and all others to know, that we have the best article to sell in the United States. Capital of $[illegible] and upwards required. This is no "humbug." Come and see. [illegible] Randolph street, Room 17.

WANTED—A hotel man, with five thousand dollars, to take a half interest and keep, or purchase the whole of the Anson House, Marshalltown, Iowa. The house is new, furnished throughout, with large grounds, fine barn, and nearly all modern improvements, and doing a heavy business. Cost over sixteen thousand dollars, but will be sold at a heavy sacrifice to a person having above amount, and time given to make the balance out of the business. Too person desiring a nice home in a fast town, and a first-class established business, this is a rare chance. Address H. ANSON, Marshalltown, Iowa.

WANTED—Any one having either dry or milch cows, for sale cheap, can find a purchaser by addressing Box 6124, Chicago, Ill., or calling at 222 Market-st.

WANTED—$55 a month—Agents wanted, male or female, that can earn from $[illegible] to $100 a month at their homes, and all expenses paid. For full particulars address, with stamp, E. E. LOCKWOOD & CO., Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—To exchange 80 acres of good land in Wisconsin, for a lot of good fire arms (second-hand will do if in good order), or a lot of good books or pictures. Title good; taxes paid. Address or call at 120 South Water-st.

WANTED—Greatest book out for agents. Indorsed by our late lamented President. Address "NASBY," "SAINTS' REST," 128 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—1,000 "Nasby" lovers to sell his great work "Nasby Papers." Address "SAINTS' REST," 128 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—To purchase a second-hand fire-proof Safe. Apply to C. HOLLAND, President Ins. Co., office corner Randolph and LaSalle streets.

WANTED—Discharged officers and soldiers in want of employment at which a large number are clearing from $[illegible] to $[illegible] per month, by address P. O. Box 1984, Chicago, Ill. The employment is peculiarly adapted to the condition of those who have been partially disabled in the service. Those minus an arm, or even a leg, can attend to it.

WANTED—$1500 per year. We want agents everywhere to sell our Improved $20 Sewing Machines. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Warranted five years. Above salary or large commissions paid. The ONLY machines sold in United States for less than $40, which are fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Bachelder. All other cheap machines are infringements. Circulars free. Address, or call upon SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine, or at 823 Broadway, New York; 236 Carter-st., Philadelphia; 14 Lombard's Block, Chicago, Ill.; 170 West Fourth st., Cincinnati, Ohio; or No. 8 Spalding's Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

Wanted—Male Help.

WANTED—A first-class book-keeper. One who has had experience in the produce commission business preferred. Address "W." at this office, giving name and reference.

WANTED—All persons looking for employment, to apply at 87 Washington street, Room 5, up-stairs, to procure a good, paying situation, as this is the only reliable office in the city. MILLER & SAMPSON.

WANTED—2 clerks, 2 salesmen, 2 order clerks, 1 travelling agent, 2 conductors, 1 brakeman, 2 firemen, 1 tinsmith, 2 collectors, 1 man in grocery store, 3 drivers, 10 carpenters, 1 varnisher, 2 upholsterers. Other situations always open at 87 Washington street, Room 5, up-stairs. MILLER & SAMPSON.

WANTED—1 clerk, 1 salesman, 1 dry goods salesman, 1 book-keeper, 2 assistants, 4 clerks, 3 travelling agents, 1 porter, 4 drivers, 1 copyist, 2 upholsterers, 1 cabinet maker, 1 brakesman, 1 fireman, 2 conductors, 1 baggage-master, 1 collector, 2 harness-makers, 3 varnishers, 6 painters, 4 shoemakers, 1 leather finisher, 20 carpenters, 50 men to work in sawmills, 100 men to work on railroads, 10 farm hands. Other situations always open at the Commercial Employment Agency, 87 Washington street, Room 5, up-stairs. N. B.—Merchants, hotel keepers and all others supplied with reliable male help on short notice and free of charge. Applicants by mail enclose 10 cents. MILLER & SAMPSON.

WANTED—Five hundred men to go South, one hundred woodchoppers, one baker, one blacksmith, one harness maker, and all others wishing employment, to apply at 101 Washington-st., Room 1, up-stairs. GIVENS & CO.

WANTED—Salesman—In a grocery house on So. Water-st. A thoroughly competent and experienced man in the business. Address with references, "GROCER," care Tribune office.

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—Ballet Girls. 50 Ballet Girls for the "African." Apply this morning at the Box Office of Crosby's Opera House.

WANTED—A neat and tidy girl to do general up-stairs work and take care of children. Protestant preferred. Apply at the Tribune office.

WANTED—Teacher—A young lady, who is a good musician, both vocal and instrumental, to teach music and the common English branches in a private family. Address, with all particulars, age, &c., W. W. FERN, Dixon, Ill.

WANTED—Four first-class milliners, to go to pleasant towns in the country. Apply to J. H. PRESCOTT, at Walsh & Hutchinson's Wholesale Millinery House, 58 and 60 Lake street, up-stairs.

For Sale—Real Estate.

FOR SALE—Valuation of Property. Two Lots, Nos. 4 and 5, on the corner of Washington and Desplaines streets, and the boarding house No. 128. Also Lots 14 and 15, on the corner of Madison and Curtis streets. Sub-lots Nos. 311, 313, 315, 317, being 100 feet square.

Bids will be received for one week from date for the Lots and Building separate.

All bids to be made through the Post Office with the address of the bidder; five of the highest will be notified of the highest bid before sales, and they have a second bid if they choose, which will be final. Terms cash and title guaranteed. L. KENT, Agent, 108 West Washington street.

N. B.—Persons having any kinds of property for sale are required to send their address as above directed. Chicago, January 15, 1866.

FOR SALE—I have some choice houses and lots, located on the West and South Side, which I will sell at a low figure. Prices range from $[illegible] to $[illegible]. Apply to G. W. FEW, 111 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—In Thos. B. Bryan & Co's Real Estate Office, Bryan Hall, at a bargain, on a corner of Michigan avenue, one block from horse cars, we offer an excellently arranged frame mansion, filled in with brick, French roof, and brick basement, containing 15 rooms, besides closets; furnace and gas fixtures included—with barn, and lot [illegible] feet to an alley. To be sold at the low price of $[illegible], of which $[illegible] may remain for 5 years, at 7 per cent interest.

FOR SALE—$800 will buy a large house and barn—house is now rented for $[illegible] exclusive of barn. Inquire 274 So. Water-st.

FOR SALE—We have a commodious house with all modern improvements, with lot [illegible] feet on Michigan-ave, near 14th-st. Also, a large house with water, gas, &c., and large lot, on Wabash-ave, between 14th and 15th-sts. Both the above are desirable properties and will be sold low, and on accommodating terms. REES & AYRES, Room 10 Crosby's Opera House.

FOR SALE—On Huron-st, east of Clark, two brick dwellings at $[illegible] each. Apply to REES & AYRES, Room 10, Crosby's Opera House.

FOR SALE—On West Washington-st, we have 5 new and elegant houses and lots. Also, some cheap houses and lots on Park-ave and Warren-st. REES & AYRES, Office 10 Crosby's Opera House.

FOR SALE—We have for sale (and to rent) some large and centrally located lots suitable for manufacturing purposes; also a very fine list of improved and unimproved property in the outskirts of the city. Apply to REES & AYRES, Room No. 10, Crosby's Opera House, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Cheap—A two-story frame house of 10 rooms and lot, on Madison-st, near Aberdeen. Immediate possession given. THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., Real Estate Agents, No. 4, Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A frame house and store with lease of lot on Blue Island-ave, near Taylor-st. Price $1,300. J. LEWIS LEE & CO., Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—45x350 feet on Calumet-ave, running back to the Lake; a first-class dwelling, with large lot, corner of Michigan-ave and [illegible]; [illegible] feet on Elizabeth, between Washington and Randolph-sts; a good two-story frame dwelling with lot [illegible] feet on Sedgwick near White-st; elegant residence on Wabash-ave, near 14th-st; two-story and basement, brick house, well furnished, on Aberdeen, between Monroe and Madison-sts; fifteen acres fronting on State-st, just inside city limits, at a great bargain; a nice residence on Sedgwick, between Menominee and Wisconsin-sts. Apply to S. H. KERFOOT & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 71 Dearborn st.

FOR SALE—Pine lands. One thousand acres of selected pine lands, located in Door county, Wis., and convenient to Big Sturgeon Bay, or will exchange for a good vessel. H. S. HALSTED & CO., 4 Pardee's Building.

FOR SALE—A fine residence at Cottage Grove, lot [illegible] feet front by [illegible] feet deep, fronting Ellis and Cottage Grove avenues; two-story frame house containing 10 rooms, with basement, also barn, out-houses, well, cistern, fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbery, &c. Apply to T. B. FITCH, [illegible] Dearborn st.

FOR SALE—80 Lots in Brown's Addition, one-half mile north of new cattle yards, and fronting on Halsted street, Douglas avenue, Laurel and other streets. WALKER & KERFOOT, 89 Washington-st.

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—A small neat unfurnished bed room in the central part of the city. Apply to, or address LANDON & KNOPF, Job Printers, 27 Dixon's Exchange Block, adjoining Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—To Rent—In the vicinity of Union Park, a house suitable for a small genteel family. Address P. O. Drawer 6878.

WANTED—To Rent—A furnished or unfurnished house, by a responsible tenant. Address P. O. Box 2273.

Lost.

LOST—Ten Dollars Reward—Between Pine and South Water-st. bridge, a silver snuff box, bearing an inscription, across Rush street. Leave it at Tribune office.

LOST—An enameled solitaire diamond ring, yesterday morning, between Wabash avenue and State-st., on Washington-st., the north side of the street. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at 91 Washington-st.

LOST—$500 Reward—Within the last two days, two 5-20 U. S. Bonds for $500 each, enclosed in an old envelope. Supposed to have been lost on some street of the city. The above reward will be paid, by leaving the bonds at the Tribune office.

LOST—On Saturday afternoon, a Lady's Mink Fur Collar. The finder will be handsomely rewarded by leaving the same at this office.

LOST—$10.00 Reward—Lost a small young black and tan slut, trim built, cars cut, hair thin on head and breast, all feet and legs a bright tan, four tan spots on her face, answers to the name of "Beauty." Return her to 140 Fourth avenue, where the above reward will be given.

LOST—On the evening of the 10th inst., a 2 inch marble collar, going from Ohio and Rush streets to the Depot, corner of Randolph and [illegible]. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at 272 Wabash avenue.

LOST—Friday afternoon, from the P. O., a small white and black dog [illegible]

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents—To sell [illegible] THOS. KELLY & BRO., [illegible] Eighth avenue, New York, [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—In every Town. Any person acting as agent can [illegible] Silver Hunting Case Watch free of [illegible] hours work. Business light and honorable. [illegible] Watch ever offered. For full particulars [illegible] stamp, J. W. SMITH, Publisher, Cook County, [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Attention [illegible] "FIRE AND COTTON FIELD." Address [illegible] Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—For [illegible] GLOBE SEWING MACHINE [illegible] MEDAL awarded at Mechanics' Fair [illegible] ATKINSON & CALDWELL, [illegible] Room No. [illegible], Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—[illegible] HISTORY OF THE WAR [illegible] LEE, M'CURDY & CO., [illegible] Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—$150 [illegible] SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE [illegible] Address SECOMB & CO., Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—To canvass [illegible] in Illinois and Wisconsin, for the "Military History of Illinois," [illegible] CLARKE & CO., [illegible] Washington [illegible] Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—To [illegible] L. J. BARTON, Davenport, Iowa. [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$75—[illegible] Bardett Sewing Machine [illegible] Wheeler & Wilson [illegible] TERES, General Agents, Toledo, Ohio.

WANTED—Agents—[illegible] States Continent in 1866. "Lloyd's New Map of North America, just issued" [illegible] Western Publishing Agency, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents at "Saints' Rest," "Nasby Papers," indorsed [illegible] lamented President. Address "NASBY," [illegible] street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—$5.00 [illegible] 239 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—Agents—[illegible] and county in the Northwest [illegible] Conflict, the Standard History of the War [illegible] Greeley. [illegible] SHERWOOD, 118 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—$12 to [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Ladies [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—5,000 [illegible] R. LANDON, Agent, 58 Michigan avenue, [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$50 [illegible] C. A. BALDWIN, [illegible] Iowa.

WANTED—Agents—Active [illegible] J. R. WALSH & CO., Publishers.

WANTED—Agents—$125 [illegible] "Universal" [illegible] Drawer 6374, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—$150 [illegible] THE IMPROVED [illegible] FAMILY SEWING MACHINE [illegible] DANE & CO. [illegible] Dearborn-sts., Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—The best [illegible] Lloyd's [illegible] 58 Michigan avenue, Chicago.

Wanted—Situations.

WANTED—Situation—By [illegible] JOHN HIND, Tribune office.

WANTED—Situation—By [illegible] experienced book-keeper. [illegible] "A B C" [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—As [illegible] "S W S," Tribune office.

WANTED—Situation—[illegible] Apply at 360 South Jackson st. [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—[illegible] "S J F," Tribune office.

WANTED—Situation—As [illegible] FITCH, Tribune office.

WANTED—Situation—By [illegible] P. O. Box 3522 [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—To [illegible]

WANTED—A situation as house keeper [illegible] South Peoria street [illegible]

Wanted—Partner.

WANTED—Partner—With [illegible]

WANTED—Partner—Having [illegible]

WANTED—Partner—[illegible]

WANTED—Partner—A [illegible] Chicago P. O.

WANTED—Partner—To take [illegible] P. O. Drawer 5981 [illegible]

Boarding—Wanted.

BOARDING—Wanted—[illegible]

BOARDING—Wanted—By [illegible] Drawer 5934, Chicago, Ill.

BOARDING—Wanted—[illegible]

BOARDING—Wanted—By [illegible]

Boarding.

BOARDING—Boarders wanted [illegible]

BOARDING—A pleasant [illegible]

BOARDING—A few day boarders [illegible]

BOARDING—A gentleman and [illegible]

BOARDING—By the day or week [illegible]

Strayed.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—[illegible]

THE NEWS.

It is reported that the Senate Committee will support a report in the New Jersey contested election case adverse to Senator Stockton.

A warehouse was burned at Matanzas, Cuba, on the 9th ult., by which eight lives were lost.

The steamer May Queen, owned by Mr. Goodrich, of Chicago, was burned at Milwaukee on last Saturday night. She was insured for $40,000.

General Grant is engaged upon a new bill, in relation to the reorganization of the army, to be incorporated with the best features of Senator Wilson's bill, or to supersede it altogether.

Secretary McCulloch has suspended the sales of confiscated cotton in New York for the present, in hopes of realizing higher prices by the delay.

The American Home League in favor of protection have prepared a remonstrance to both houses of Congress against the petition of the Free Trade League.

The Union Republican State nominating convention of Connecticut is called to meet at Hartford, [illegible] to nominate candidates for Governor and [illegible]